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## PRIVATE INTEREST GRANTS MENACING SOUTHWEST DAM

Boulder Canon Advocates' Fear  
Abandonment of Government  
Project Unless Safeguarded

Measure Advocated to Stop Con-  
cessions Until Congress Acts  
on Swing-Johnson Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—(P.)—The mass of conflicting issues which comprise the "Boulder Canon dam situation" in Congress there was thrown today another pertinent inquiry which is considered by members of the House Irrigation Committee, who have the Swing-Johnson bill under advisement, of the utmost consequence.

It is the question whether the Federal Power Commission, which according to official statements by its members, does not look favorably upon government-development of the Colorado River, may grant applications already on file by the J. B. Girard Company, the Southern California Edison Company and others, making of no avail the work which has been done on pending legislation authorizing the great government project at Boulder Canon.

This possibility was brought to the fore by W. J. Carr of Pasadena, state Senator, who appeared before the committee today to urge quick action on the Swing-Johnson Bill. The attitude of the Federal Power Commission is a vital factor in the situation and one which has not been stressed heretofore.

### Commission's Intention

The committee will bring on the stand at an early date O. C. Merrill, executive secretary, to state just what the commission proposes to do in regard to pending applications of private power companies for major projects on the Colorado River, which, if authorized before the Boulder Dam project is approved, would, in the words of one committee member, "make all the work we have done not worth a red cent."

It was brought out by Mr. Carr that the Federal Power Commission has on several occasions stated that it is only waiting for the ratification of the Colorado River compact by Arizona to grant the pending applications. It was stated by R. H. Baldwin, vice-president of the Southern California Edison Company, who was on the stand this week, that his concern is ready to start work on the Colorado River immediately on receiving permission from the commission.

Therefore, "If you wait until the Colorado River compact is ratified before passing the Swing-Johnson bill, you may find the private power companies firmly entrenched on the river and the power market on which you are counting to repay the cost of construction absorbed by them. If this legislation is not passed upon by the present Congress there won't be much left to legislate on."

The intention of the Federal Power Commission to pass favorably on the applications immediately after the Colorado River compact is ratified by Arizona, the only dissenting state, is made clear in a letter just sent to Elmer O. Leatherwood (R.), Representative from Utah, by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War and chairman of the commission. The favorable attitude of the commission toward private as opposed to Government development of the river is indicated in the second annual report dealing with development as investigated by the Government engineers. This report states in part, over Mr. Merrill's signature:

### Mr. Raker's Views

The Federal Water Power Act, with the "applications made under it, offers a means of immediate action, without the expenditure of money by the United States." Operating power projects on the Colorado with great transmission distances would be unusually difficult and hazardous. It is not a business the Federal Government will find attractive to enter.

The committee is facing this situation, it was pointed out by John E. Raker (R.), Representative from California, who is putting up a determined fight for the Swing-Johnson bill. "If the legislation which carries out the provisions of the official report, authorized by Congress, passed by the House, but is not acted upon by the Senate, ratification of the Colorado River compact by Arizona may follow by immediate authorization of the private projects by the Federal Power Commission and with the Boulder Canon Dam as a consequence thrown upon the scrap heap."

This executive branch of the Government has the power to nullify all the work done so far by Congress on the Colorado River development project," Mr. Raker declared. "It appears certain from official pronouncements that the Federal Power Commission is awaiting Arizona's approval of the compact, which is only a matter of time, to turn over to private power companies the great potential wealth represented by the Colorado River. It would be wise measure preventing the commission for Congress to pass a from acting on these applications until Congress is given a reasonable opportunity to dispose of the Boulder Dam legislation."

### By a Staff Correspondent

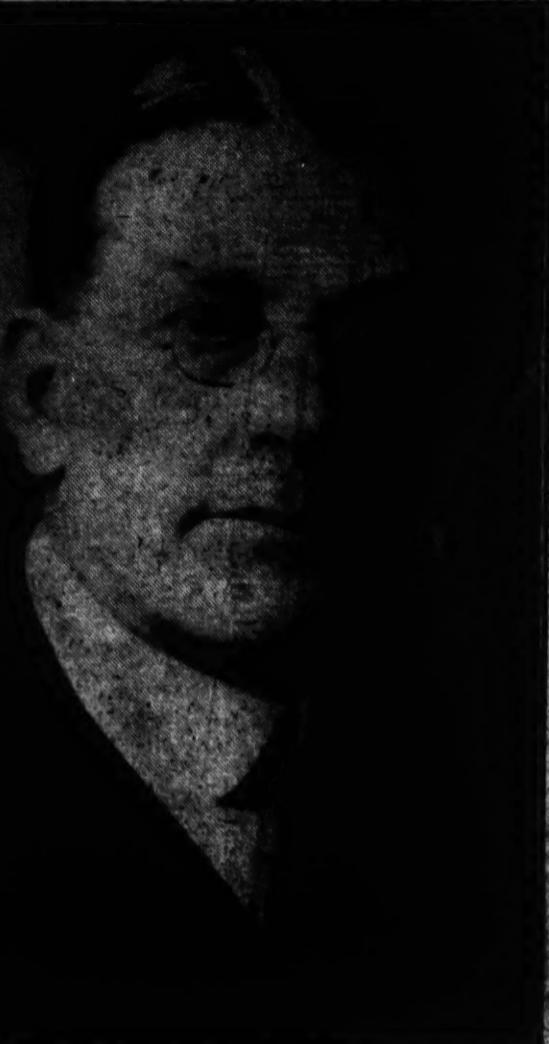
LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 14—George E. Clegg, Mayor, has telegraphed President Coolidge, saying that the long delay of the Secretary of the Interior is reported on

## CALIFORNIA JUDGE ACCEPTS POST AS SECRETARY OF NAVY

Curtis D. Wilbur of Supreme Court Ready as Soon as  
Senate Confirms Name—President "Drafts" Him

WASHINGTON, March 14 (P.)—Curtis D. Wilbur, chief justice of the California Supreme Court and a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been selected by President Coolidge to succeed Edwin Denby, a veteran of both the navy and the marine corps, as head of the Navy Department.

Judge Wilbur announced his acceptance of the appointment last night at



Judge Curtis D. Wilbur  
California Who President Coolidge "Drafts" to Be Secretary of the Navy

San Francisco, and Mr. Coolidge is expected to submit his nomination immediately to the Senate.

The Cabinet post was tendered Judge Wilbur after William S. Kenyon, who resigned from the Senate to become a federal Circuit Court Judge, had declined the appointment because he felt he lacked "essential qualifications" for a naval secretary. Both jurists had been considered also in connection with the Attorney-Generalship. It is understood, and a belief

### League Votes Funds for Albanian Relief

By Special Cable

Geneva, March 14—The Council of the League of Nations yesterday considered the Albanian Government's appeal for assistance in its efforts to combat the famine in Northern Albania, and decided to place the situation before the member states asking for contributions in money and kind.

Meanwhile 25,000 Swiss francs were voted from the League funds for immediate relief.

The Swing-Johnson bill, which was referred to him 90 days ago, "is source of distressing anxiety to the people of this southwest country who rightly regard the progress provided in such bill as of direct and vital importance to their future welfare."

He continues, "Such delay in killing the chances of this much-needed legislation during the life of the present Congress and is unjust to tens of thousands of people whose lives and property are at stake, and who can only look to the Federal Government for protection. Will you not give this matter your personal attention and direct that such report be filed without further delay?"

### FRANCE SENDS NOTE OF WARNING TO CHINA

By Special Cable

PEKING, March 14—The French Minister has sent a note to the Foreign Office warning it against any infringements of the rights of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the forthcoming Sino-Russian settlement. He points out that French citizens own 50 per cent of the bank's stock. French circles intimate that if the French interests of the bank are not protected France is likely to refuse permanently to ratify the Washington conference's customs agreement, thus depriving China of all hope of a customs increase.

Other legations give no signs of intention to send similar warnings. The French action is likely to increase Chinese feeling against France, which already is strong, because France demands that China agree to the French gold franc demand before ratifying the Washington treaty.

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ LIKELY TO SURVIVE SENATE'S ATTACKS

Opponents of French Premier De-  
termined to Bring Him Down—  
Franc's Recovery Aids Him

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 14—Chief Justice Charles Denby of the California Supreme Court, who has accepted the position tendered by Edwin Denby, as head of the Navy last

night, has been well received by

French newspaper writers.

The Christian Science Monitor representative believes that they will fail, but the chances are that M. Poincaré will have an extremely close majority. The plan of campaign of the Opposition has been well directed. The highest personages are declared to be interested. Louis Barthou is still named as M. Poincaré's successor. But, although any preliminary counting of heads shows each side in the Senate to be about equal, there will be a number of defections and abstentions in the opposing ranks.

### Attack on Currency

When M. Poincaré faced the Senate he alleged that the attack on French currency was due to the direct instigation of Germany. He had diplomatic documents and dispatches from agents proving that the onslaught on the Franc was prepared by the Germans with the aid of international speculators with headquarters in Holland. He pleaded that although the French counter-offensive was successful, the passage of the financial bill was necessary to restore confidence.

M. Poincaré replied that if Germany had not paid reparations, France held the Ruhr as a guarantee of payment. The occupation of the Ruhr was not unprofitable—\$60,000,000 gold marks' profit should be obtained, after the costs of occupation and administration had been deducted. Before France went into the Ruhr there was no prospect of Germany paying anything. The Ruhr would never be surrendered for less valuable means of pressure on Germany.

### Wildcat Proposition

Never had wildcat oil land been leased on terms so advantageous to the lessor. That this was really a

wildcat proposition is not denied by anyone knowing the facts. Oil had to be of an almost prohibitive value. None but a corporation of almost unlimited resources could give it consideration. Albert E. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior, drove a hard bargain with Harry F. Sinclair, and M. in addition to the exacting terms of the lease, there was also a bonus, enormous, to expedite the deal that was Mr. Sinclair's loss.

### Wyoming Oil Writer Warns Against Canceling Leases To Mr. Sinclair on Teapot

## WYOMING OIL WRITER WARNS AGAINST CANCELING LEASES TO MR. SINCLAIR ON TEAPOT

Declares It was Wildcat Venture, Only to Be Undertaken  
by a Big Corporation—Says More Than \$25,000,000  
Has Been Spent, and Production Still Low

By ROY CHURCHILL SMITH

The author of the following article is a resident of Casper, Wyoming, and a special writer for the *Interland Oil Index*. Mr. Smith believes much information has been broadcast relative to the Teapot Dome affair, and as one who helped survey the site many years ago, and who has followed it carefully ever since, his opinion merits representation.

CASPER, Wyo., March 19—The area, were failures on the east, south and west sides of the structure, while at the north end the Salt Creek field was said to be draining the area with flowing wells that have produced for a number of years. This draining of the Teapot was the reason given for leasing the Dome at that time, when there was no desirability of oil. It is true that four wells had been drilled upon the Dome by trespassers in the past, but these were shallow machine holes producing less than five barrels each from the Sherman sand that has never been profitably developed. The Wall Creek sand was the objective oil production stratum at Teapot, and it had never been explored prior to the turning of the Dome to Mr. Sinclair in 1922.

### Eighty-Four Weeks on Dome

It is estimated that the Sinclair interests spent from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in, compiling with the terms of the lease, which included the building of a pipe line from the Wyoming field to a point near Kansas City, Mo., and pumping stations along the route.

Also a tank farm in Wyoming with a storage capacity of 12,150,000 barrels, besides much other storage at the field end of the line.

There have been 84 wells drilled on the Dome, some of them being water wells, some being dry, and a few gassers. These wells were drilled at an average cost of about \$30,000 each, and the 64 that are producing have a combined production of less than 4,000 barrels a day. This is no reflection upon the Wyoming oil fields of which we have many, and among which the Teapot is not even second best. Out of the hundreds of flowing wells in the adjoining Salt Creek field several single wells could be named, any one of which is today producing more oil than the 64 producing wells on the Teapot Dome.

These are facts that do not appear to be brought out in the Senate investigation. Mr. Sinclair has performed according to contract and the results have been disappointing. Even though bribes should be proved, it is doubtful if the expenditures could be confiscated. While historical senators might shout for the cancellation of the lease, any well-informed business man with the interests of the Government at heart would advise holding the Sinclair interests to the contract unless a better one first could be made.

### Sensational Testimony

In a long line of sensational testimony Mr. Means recited also he had conducted investigations of T. H. Jones (D.), Senator from Arkansas, after the Senator had attacked President Harding and Mr. Daugherty, and also an investigation of Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, after the latter had agitated investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal.

In the aircraft case investigation, Mr. Means said he caught him," said Mr. Means. "President Harding wanted the information. The first time he slipped through our fingers."

"I gave Captain Scaife thousands of dollars to catch him" (Mellon). Mr. Means testified. Mr. Scaife was formerly a Department of Justice investigator who was active in pressing for investigation of aircraft scandals.

In the aircraft case investigation, Mr. Means said, he looked into sale of American models to the Japanese Government by the Standard Aircraft Company. But the sale was after the war. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, brought out.

Burton L. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, emphasized to the committee that the record of the Daugherty impeachment case, brought out the Attorney-General's alleged failure to prosecute the aircraft case. An over-payment by the Government of over \$5,000,000 was alleged.

Mr. Means could not say whether the aircraft case was withdrawn by the War Department from the Department of Justice before or after the \$100,000 payment to him.

After payment of the \$100,000 in the aircraft "deal," Mr. Means said he learned the source of the money from Jess Smith, who asked him if he had told anyone about it.

"He seemed to be very uneasy to see if he had been mentioned," said Mr. Means, stating that Mr. Smith was annoyed because several "progressives" had been elected to Congress and "might cause trouble."

### States of Mr. Smith

"Have you collected money on various occasions and from various people on your employment by the Department of Justice?" Mr. Means was asked.

"No sir, I had money delivered to me for someone else. I did not go out and look them up myself." Mr. Means said his orders for investigation work in the department were initiated by various officials, and many orders bore the initials of Jess F. Smith.

Mr. Means said he did not know then or now whether Mr. Smith had any official position. Mr. Smith's work would be "very difficult to describe," he said.

In the high price of bread investigation, Mr. Smith directed his work, Mr. Means said.

"That doesn't mean there was anything wrong there, because Smith was merchant with knowledge of conditions."

Final disposition of his reports were made, not by Mr. Smith, but to the Attorney-General, Mr. Means explained.

When reinstated, the Attorney-General asked him, Mr. Means said, if he had called in a law firm—Douglas, Ruffin & Avera—in regard to the oil and Mexican situations.

Mr. Means told Mr. Daugherty he had called on the law firm and the Attorney-General said his suspension was the result of a request of a fellow cabinet member that I did not control."

Mr. Means told of visiting Mr. Smith at his apartment here, and when asked if he took orders from Mr. Smith, Mr. Means said, "Oh, yes."

### They Knew the Game

Mr. Smith, however, never gave any order in the presence of the Attorney-General.

"They knew the game," said Mr. Means in telling of visits to the Daugherty-Smith apartment, and adding that "they" never saw him together—always separately.

When asked what he meant by "they," Means replied, "Oh Jess Smith and W. T. Underwood—I saw him last at Palm Beach."

Mr. Means said he was sent to Palm Beach by Sidneay Thompson, who had business with Mr. Underwood. Mr. Wheeler suggested Mr. Means was the "go-between" after Jess Smith passed on.

"The money carrier," interrupted Mr. Means. "Sidney Thompson," Mr. Means

### INDEX OF THE NEWS

MARCH 14, 1924

General

Special Cable

Geneva, March 14

THE Council of the League of

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diate relief.

Twilight Tales 11  
A. A. U. Basketball 10  
American Bowling Congress 10  
American Football 10  
Billiards 10  
Young Australia 10  
Sports 10

Specialists Prominent in Alaska 10  
Stock and Bond Quotations 10

United States Cast Pipe Profits 10

Large 10

G. L. Miller Sees Good Times 10

Reichsbank Head Wants Gold Bank 1

added, "was the messenger for Underwood."

Mr. Underwood, Mr. Means explained, was "the man who worked with Jess Smith" and helped him (Means) make investigations. He understood Thompson was a friend of Smith's and without any connection with the Department of Justice.

Mr. Means said he understood Mr. Underwood wanted information regarding his diaries and testimony in the New York trials.

Turning to the Carpenter-Dempsey fight films, Mr. Means said he had received money for noninterference in showing the films and the money was turned over by him to Jess Smith.

"He collected it for himself, but whether he turned it over to anybody else, I don't know," said Means.

#### Illustrious Visitors

The fight film was first shown here at E. B. McLean's house," he said, "with President Harding present."

Others present, Mr. Means added, consulting a notebook, included Secretary Hughes.

The owners of the pictures, he said, were Jess Smith, Howard Manning, Will Orr, whom he identified as ex-secretary to former Governor Whitman of New York, and a Japanese named Muma.

Payments to Mr. Smith on the fight pictures, Mr. Means said, were "sometimes \$2000 or \$4000" and were brought to Mr. Smith by "a man."

Jess Smith afterward told him, Mr. Means said, of receipts of money as "his part from the showing of the films."

Mr. Means answered "yes" when asked if he had not also received money in connection with liquor transactions which he had referred to.

Mr. Means said that in receiving money from Smith in the film case, the most he had received at one time was \$4000 or \$7000.

In the ownership of the fight films, Mr. Wheeler sought to identify Mr.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University-Williams College debate on "That in the Best Interest of the United States Liberal and Conservative Parties Should Exist." Existing Republican and Democratic Parties. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 885 Boylston Street.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building.

League for Democratic Control and Women's International League for Peace and Democracy, Address on "Behind the Scenes in Mexico" by Robert Habermann, 3 Joy Street.

New England Conservatory of Music: Vocal with Arthur Jewell '24, Recital Hall, 8:15.

Boston Chapter, American Association of Engineers: Motion picture talk, "The Production of Sugar by the American Refining Company," Affiliation Rooms, Tremont Temple, 8.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Annual men's banquet, "The Liberal Arts," 8:30.

Brown, Y. M. C. A.: Public reading of "Selections from Isaiah, First Corinthians, and the Revelation" by Mrs. Kate Lucille Batten, Parlors, 4:30.

Brown University Y. W. C. A.: Supper conference closing "vocational guidance week," Blue Triangle, Huntington Avenue, 6.

Harvard School: Father and son banquet at Boston City Club.

Wellesley College: Performance of "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare, Society Alumni Hall, Wellesley, Montral Vt.: Newton High vs. Stoneham High, (Interscholastic League final); Edson Arms, 8:15.

Harvard vs. Boston Chess Club, Harvard Union, 8.

Harvard Club of Boston: Talk by R. Loring Young, one of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on "The Growth of Massachusetts," 8:30.

Brockline Public Library: Lecture, illustrated by autochrome (color) slides, "The World in Its True Colors," by Miss Helen Mardon, 8:15.

Theater

Colley—"The Madras House," 8:10.

Hills—"Merton of the Movies," 8:15.

Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Plymouth: You and I," 8:20.

Sequoia: Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Stella Dallas," 8:15.

St. James—"Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.

Photoplay

Truman Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 8:15.

Footlight—"Napoleon and Josephine," 8:15.

Metropolitan—"America," 8:15.

State—"Icebound," 1:10, 4, 8:40, 9:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Free public illustrated lecture on "Ship Models" by Prof. Herman F. Kraft, curator of the United States Naval Academy at the Boston Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 4.

Annual athletic meet of district high schools—dashers, runs, and hurdles—East African, East Newbury Street, 3.

Unitarian Club: Luncheon and meeting in honor of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, Hotel Somerville, 1:15.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, discussion of city planning projects, 1.

Boston City Club: "Motion picture, "Nanook of the North," for members and sons.

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon, Copley Plaza, 12:30.

New England A. A. U.: Annual intercollegiate swimming championships, Boston, 8:30, A. M., 1:30 P. M.

Hockey: Dorchester High vs. Trade School to settle city school championship, Belmont Arenas, 8.

Choral Theater, Emerson College of Oratory: "The Story Book Hall," Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 2:15.

Play by Edward Howard Griggs, "The Tragedy of the Pursuit of Knowledge," in series on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Browning," Tremont Temple, 11.

New England Association of Chemistry Teachers: Meeting, Malden High School, 1:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Hunt memorial exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Water color paintings by Carl Gordon Cutler; crayon portraits by Kipper Hall.

Guide of Boston Artists—Paintings by Albert Felix Schmitt; water colors by Charles W. Woodbury.

Wright's Gallery—Paintings by Henry R. Poore.

Canson Gallery—Water colors by Jane Peterson; etchings by Emil Fuchs.

Grace Horn Gallery—Paintings by John Brooks Reed.

Club Reed—Paintings by Sidney Chase, Sears Gallagher and G. Scott White.

Goldberg's—Paintings by Max-Zarini: Calle's lithographs.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by Japanese artists.

Art Work Club—French pictures.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Silk murals by Lydia Bush-Brown.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by George H. Clements.

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Smith as the representative of the Attorney-General and the Japanese Muma as being connected with Mr. McLean. Mr. Means said that was his understanding.

#### Warned Not to Testify

Mr. Means said Thomas B. Felder, his attorney, had told him that if he testified, he would be indicted "any number of times."

Mr. Felder told him, the witness continued, there would be so many indictments that he (Means) would be unable to get bail.

Friends also talked to him, Mr. Means said, and Sydney Bieber of Washington urged him "not to hurt the Republican Party and the Attorney-General."

Mr. Means said also that some "gumshoe man" had called on the telephone and told him he would be shot or jailed if he testified.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, referred to the search of Mr. La Follette's office.

"We didn't search Caraway's office," Means replied. "We went after him in a different way."

"You went over the State of Arkansas to find something on him?" Mr. Wheeler asked.

"No, we brought 'em here," said Mr. Means.

#### 'SUPER' DECLARED OVERTOPPING 'VISION'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14 (Special)—The importance of developing intellectual independence and keeping alive intellectual curiosity was emphasized by Dr. George Smith, State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, in an address at the annual meeting of the Teachers' Economic Association of this city in the High School of Commerce last night. He declared that supervision in American public schools is apt to embody too much "super" and not enough vision.

There is no room in any field to do for the general or dramatic. The only gospel for which this generation has any use is that of hope and constructive optimism. And especially must we have faith in our young people, and they in us. These boys and girls are very normal and as fine and true as those of any preceding generation. We must help them to understand the uses of knowledge.

#### DELEGATE NAMED FOR "JUNIOR MONTH"

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 12 (Special)—Miss Margaret Walker '25 of Newton Highlands, Mass., has been chosen as Mount Holyoke's delegate to "Junior Month." In company with 11 others from 11 other colleges, she will go to the Charity Organization Society of New York, which supplies the funds for the undertaking.

The jury which chose Miss Walker

from among the applicants consisted of Miss Clare Tousley of the Charity Organization Society, Mrs. Mary C. Hayes of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke, and Miss Mary P. Brumy '24, last year's delegate from the college. Miss Walker will present a report of her survey at one of the early community meetings of the academic year 1924-1925.

**PLAYGROUNDS BILL INDORSED BY HOUSE**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14 (Special)—The House late yesterday passed the "playgrounds" bill, a measure which permits municipalities in Rhode Island to appropriate money for playgrounds and buildings for recreation purposes. Until the bill becomes law, however, the cities of Providence and Newport have legal authority to appropriate money from public funds for parks, playgrounds and equipment.

In communities where playground

work has developed it has been for

warded by funds raised by public subscription. The law of late, however, has regarded the playground movement.

The bill, however, was only

passed by the House.

Mr. MacDonald therefore offered to

give a day in April to the miners for

taking up the minimum wage bill, provided they agreed to its abandonment next Friday, and upon the acceptance of this compromise depends the Opposition allowing him a way out.

**ANOTHER REBUTT TO PREMIER**

This rebutt was not the only one

Mr. MacDonald received last night.

Later in the evening he was called

upon by the Liberals to square his

position with the War Office re

lief to grant the pensions asked for.

He extricated himself adroitly by

pleading that he had been misinformed

as to the extent of the commitments

involved in reopening this matter, but

on a division, being taken, he was only

saved from a second defeat by Stanley

Baldwin, who accepted, on behalf of

the Conservatives, a compromise of the

nonparty committee of investigation

he offered. Even so, his majority was

reduced to 19—A number of his own

followers, to whom ranker officers

claims naturally appealed, voting

against him.

The Liberal vote on this occasion

was also split once more.

The excitement of these critical divisions

obscured the significance of the other

business transacted. In the House of

Lords, Lord Chelmsford said that the

Democrats had replied to the Govern-

ment's proposals regarding the Singa-

pare naval dock scheme and that fur-

ther statements would be made on

Tuesday.

**"SUPERRADIO" SEEN. BUT NOT MONOPOLY**

Special, from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, March 14—Development of radio is tending toward centralization

in a few powerful stations in the

country, but the general trend is

away from monopoly, according to

the latest report of the Federal

Radio Commission.

General Radio said that the radio

industry is not yet in a position to

handle the situation, but the

radio stations are not yet in a position

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## MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BOARD TEXTILE REPORT IS CRITICIZED

### President McMahon of Workers Assists True Conditions In Cotton Industry Not Brought Out

LOWELL, Mass., March 14 (Special)—Intimating that in his belief it is not a fair and impartial comparison, Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, severely criticizes the report of the Massachusetts Department of Labor on conditions existing in the cotton mills of the south as compared with those in Massachusetts. Mr. McMahon says:

The report of the State Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts appears to me more like a brief from a firm of corporation lawyers defending clients who are connected with the cotton manufacturers' association, than a report from the State Department whose function is supposed to be neutral.

This report of the labor department of Massachusetts was the result of instructions from the Legislature in June, 1922, for an investigation of the cotton industry of the south, as it compared with the industry in Massachusetts. This investigation is the result of agitation by the employers for the abolition of the 48-hour week as to give them the opportunity for a two-shift system that would compel the women and children to be outside of their homes until midnight, so as to save Massachusetts industries from going south.

Let me say, in answer to this charge and after a thorough investigation of the cotton industry in Massachusetts, that there are approximately 10 per cent of the mills in Massachusetts operating on coarse, low grade fabrics, which have done more than anything else to keep the condition of the worker on a low stratum, because the other 90 per cent of the fine fancy cotton goods mills base their wages and conditions from this lower base.

The State Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts claims that the cotton industry in the south is as against nine in Massachusetts during the years of 1919 and 1921, but they do not state that 90 per cent or over of the 41 mills erected in the south are yarn mills, without the introduction of one new loom, while in the nine mills in Massachusetts you will find a large number of looms, and therein for the manufacture of finer grades of fabrics in the industry.

The reason for the great increase of spindles in the south is that in those centers of North and South Carolina, where other industries exist, women are not employed, such as the furniture, trade or the machine shop, the great terminals and repair shops, of the Southern Railroads. The wives and children of the workers in these other industries are secured by northern manufacturers under pauper labor conditions. No place demonstrates this more than does Gaston County, N. C., the great center of the cotton industry in that state, where nearly 1,500,000 spindles are in operation, while less than 200 are in operation.

In view of the statement of Mr. Amory, made recently at a meeting of the manufacturers, that the difference in the cost of motive power in the south and the difference in the cost of cotton in the south was negligible and of no moment in this controversy, yet the statement of Massachusetts is not only to be relied upon, the cheapness of these two factors. From what did they derive their information? Were the mills operated and controlled by northern manufacturers, few though they are compared to the number controlled entirely by southern capital? Did the investigators while in the south secure from the organized workers the report of wages received as quoted by them in their report?

It was not necessary for the investigators of the State Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts to go south to find wages of 21 cents per hour being paid to employees. It was not necessary to go to the south, and some other centers that are not name, they will find wages lower than what is mentioned, and when they go to talk about averages in Massachusetts as compared with southern states, they forget that 98 per cent and over of the workers in

## Courtesy Becoming Transit Rule, Not Exception, Elevated Reports

### Fewer Complaints and Many Commendations Mark Year 1923—Every Letter Receives Careful Attention

The quality and prevalence of courtesy, even on transit lines, is increasing, according to a paragraph in the report of the Boston Elevated Company for 1923. Statistics show that there were fewer complaints in 1923 against employees for breaches of courtesy than in any of the preceding four years. A folio just sent out by the trustees to employees contains the following statement:

Let us leave no stone unturned to continue the gradual elimination of need for complaint by car riders and thus to keep as high the road of courtesy. There were also, besides complaints in 1923, a large number of commendations received at the company offices, which indicates appreciation on the part of car riders of work especially well done.

If the instinct for courtesy on the part of employees is increasing, so it appears, is the responsiveness to such effort increasing on the part of the travelling public.

Many of the letters of commendation that have come in to the offices in the Park Square building begin: "There is too much tendency to complain nowadays and too little inclination to pause a moment to command. I just wanted to tell you . . ." Then narrate some incident when employees took particular pains to be of service, either in emergency or otherwise.

It may have been unusual care taken in the explanation of a particular traffic route. It may have been help rendered elderly persons. It may have been a gratifying clarity of expression in the calling of the streets in some unfamiliar neighborhood. But whatever it was it was worth commendation.

The policy of the Boston Elevated is fixed in the matters of letters both of complaint and of commendation. When letters of complaint come in they are read down through the organization to the employee concerned

dictates of good taste, is absolutely necessary for an effective performance. Mr. Johnson, it must be confessed, seemed last night to be unaware of this fact. While his playing throughout the evening was rendered and that of a musician with an evident noble conception of his art, it was never emotionally imaginative. The atmosphere of the concert room was lacking. Naturally, such pieces as Jongen's "Chant de May" and Hollins' Scherzo suffered most in this respect. Franck's "A minor Chorale," on the contrary, gained a concert organist, however, must suit himself to many styles and conditions.

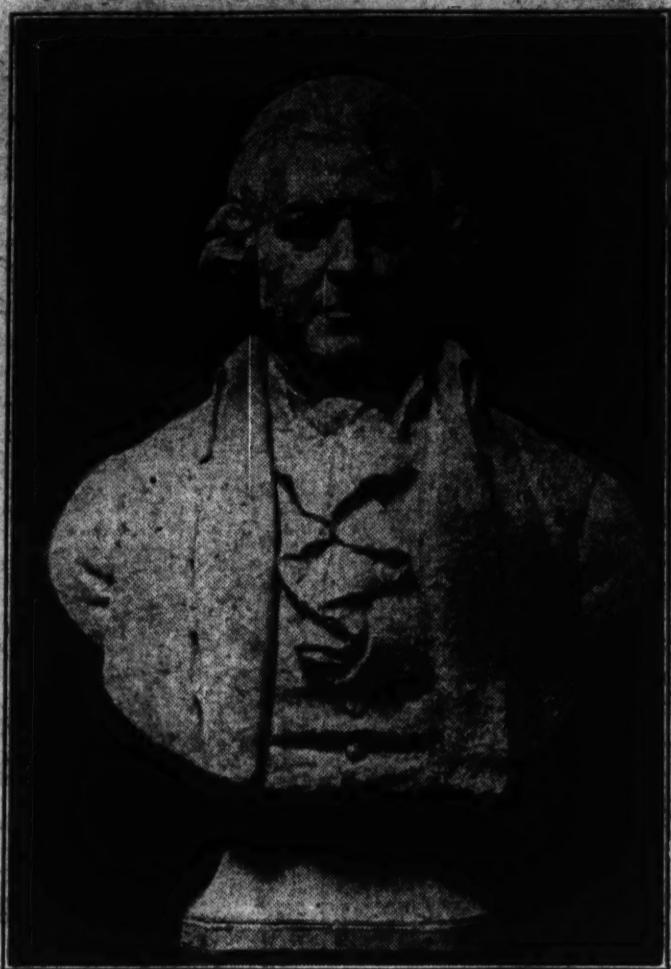
S. M.

### COLBY-WING DEBATE

WATERVILLE, Me., March 14—Supporting the negative of the question resolved that the United States should join the Permanent Court of International Justice under the plan as outlined by President Harding, Colby defeated the University of New Hampshire in a hotly contested debate here last night by a 2-1 vote of the judges.

The boys and girls arrived this

### For the Hall of Fame, New York



Bust of John Adams by John F. Paramino  
Portrait of the Second President of the United States Presented by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution

## BOARD ADVISES FULL TAXATION

### New Hampshire Assessors Hear State Commission

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 14 (Special)—A drive for full taxation of property, especially tenement and apartment houses where rents have been raised in keeping with the increased cost of construction, was launched by the New Hampshire Tax Commission today at the state convention of tax assessors and selectmen at the Manchester City Hall.

Announcement was made that the repeat of the direct tax on bonds, notes and money at interest, in effect this year, will reduce the valuation of taxable property about \$10,250,000. The yield from the new tax on the income instead of the principal is not known.

Rent profiteers should not be assessed, the local assessors were advised. The commission did not advocate discrimination between different classes of property owners, because the state law provides for 100 per cent valuation of all forms of taxable property. But it was suggested that especial attention be directed to those who are deriving very large incomes through the ownership of tenements and apartments built at pre-war costs and rented on the basis of present high construction costs.

In regard to new residences, it was urged that they be taxed at cost values.

## MUSIC

### Frederick Johnson

Frederick Johnson gave an organ recital last night in Jordan Hall. Mr. Johnson, who is a fellow of the American Guild of Organists and who teaches at Bradford Academy, played pieces by Bach, de Grigny, Clémenti, Franck, Widor, and others.

The modern organ, with all its resources, is a most remarkable instrument, which make it almost as sensitive to the player as the piano or violin, may be used for concert purposes with effectiveness, has been abundantly proved by such virtuosos as Bonnet and Dupré. But if the organ is to be thus used apart from its usual surroundings and associations, it requires a new and different treatment. The organ must be in registration and in rhythmical vigor, which is characteristic of a certain school of church organists is entirely out of keeping in the concert room. Not that it should be wholly cast aside and a blatant virtuosity substituted for it, but a certain amount of brilliancy, controlled by the

A BUST of John Adams, second President of the United States, and made by John Francis Paramino, Boston sculptor, has been presented by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to the Hall of Fame for great Americans in New York University. Word has just been received in Boston that the bust has been accepted by the Hall of Fame Art Jury, of which Herbert Adams of New York is chairman.

The bust is to be unveiled at University Heights, New York City, on May 13, in the presence of President Coolidge.

The Hon. Wellington Wells, president of the Sons of the Revolution, is chairman of the committee in charge, and will make the address of presentation.

Mr. Paramino, working from portraits painted by Copley and Matthew Brown as models, has produced a bust that has more feeling for naturalistic qualities than is usual in portraits not made from life. Mr. Paramino, evidently a close observer, has enlivened the facial surfaces with little accidents of line and form which lend variety to the plans, without disturbing the mass effect. The texture of the surface is left purposely uneven to give vibrancy to the bronze.

Mr. Paramino brings out the differences between the left and right sides of the face, and has given much thought to the play of shadow in his modeling of the planes. The sculptor has managed to congeal the light color of Adams' eyes, and to convey the rather cool but amiable expression that appears to have been characteristic. The jabot extending two-thirds down the waistcoat, is handled with an interesting feeling for its decorative possibilities. The whole has a distinct flavor of John Adams' time.

The name of John Adams was among the first 10 chosen for the Hall of Fame in 1900. He was a leading speaker in the meeting in Braintree, Mass., in 1765, which was the first organized protest against the Stamp Act, that led to the American Revolution.

He declined the offer of high

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## "FAIR AND CLEAN" JOURNALISM URGED

### Maine University Dean Talks to Delegates From State High School Papers

ORONO, Me., March 14 (Special)—

"Any publication, a newspaper, magazine, school or college organ, should be fair, clean, loyal and correct above all else," said James S. Stevens, dean of the University of Maine, in addressing the more than 80 delegates from Maine high school publications who assembled here today for the second annual journalistic conference under the auspices of Sigma Delta Chi.

The boys and girls arrived this

morning from all parts of the State, and were welcomed at 1:30 this afternoon by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the university, and Conrad Kennison of Madison, president of the journalistic society. Response was made by Donald Taylor, editor of the monthly publication in Bangor High School, and Dean Stevens was the principal speaker of the afternoon. The dean was followed by A. L. Cummings, secretary of the state Chamber of Commerce, who entertained with anecdotes relating to newspaper work.

Dean Stevens told of the difficulty of presenting the opposite side of a case, whether in politics or religion, and urged the students to avoid the use of questionable anecdotes which, he said, seem to have increased in number since the war.

"Profanity," he declared, "not only

is a moral evil but it is bad for good English. Men are profane for two reasons. Either they lack ideas or they lack the force of character which would support their statements an appeal when not accompanied by expletives.

The necessity of being at all times loyal to the school was stressed by the speaker. "Whatever the shortcomings of your institution may be, it should be held in the highest esteem," he said. "The very meaning of Alma Mater indicates the necessity of maternal pride. If some feeling exists in the school or college, it is the duty of the paper to call attention to it, but always in a spirit of loyalty and with constructive suggestions."

In closing, he deplored the fact that fewer students in schools and colleges are using good English and cited The Christian Science Monitor, New York Times, and Boston Transcript as models of English style. Slang is somewhat effective in school publications, but excessive use should be avoided, he said, as it is an enemy to good speaking. He emphasized the point that the great writers are those who have well trained minds and a fund of general information on which they are able to draw.

This evening there will be a banquet, at which A. L. T. Cummings will be the toastmaster and addresses will be given by Sam E. Conner of the Lewiston Journal and Roland T. Paton of the Skowhegan Independent-Reporter. Meetings will be continued through Saturday with addresses by Prof. H. M. Ellis, Hobart C. Rowlands, instructor in journalism, Oliver L. Hall of the Bangor Commercial, Miss Helen Havener of the Portland Express and several students.

### HIGH RANKING STUDENTS NAMED

ORONO, Me., March 14 (Special)—The recently organized personnel department of the College of Technology, University of Maine, announced today a list of 18 exceptionally high ranking students in the freshman class. The list is a measure, not only of scholastic standing, but activity in athletics and campus organizations, breadth of interests, and general personality. The list includes five prospective electrical engineers, three civil engineers, one chemical engineer and one mechanical engineer.

Those honored are Charles R. Atherton of Saco, N. H.; Henry R. Beatty of 54 Astor Street, Boston; Joseph H. Bernstein of Portland; Edward Engle of Ubly, Mich.; Kenneth Field of Milinocket; Henry Howard of South Paris, Joseph Lopley of Bangor, Watson B. O'Connor of Veazie, Taxicab Prototype of Lowell, Mass., and Henry Welch of Portland.

It is believed the pool may be pat-

terned, at which A. L. T. Cummings will be the toastmaster and addresses will be given by Sam E. Conner of the Lewiston Journal and Roland T. Paton of the Skowhegan Independent-Reporter. Meetings will be continued through Saturday with addresses by Prof. H. M. Ellis, Hobart C. Rowlands, instructor in journalism, Oliver L. Hall of the Bangor Commercial, Miss Helen Havener of the Portland Express and several students.

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## STOCK SWINDLERS IN BOSTON WARNED

Prosecutor to Drive Them From  
City—Puts Remedial Laws  
Up to Legislature

The investigation of the transactions of the G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., stock brokers, recently petitioned in bankruptcy, will not be relaxed till certain brokerage houses in Boston declared to be doing a bucket shop business have been carefully looked into, and the question of preventative measures to remedy an investment situation in Boston said to permit the easy melting of unwary investors is put squarely up to the Massachusetts legislature.

This was the announcement today from the office of Maurice Caro, assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, who, with Thomas C. O'Brien, the district attorney, is now checking up accounts of the failed firm.

Lithabilities of several million dollars and assets of only a few hundreds of dollars tell the story of the Redmond Company as it has so far been read by the large staff of auditors and former employees now checking up the firm's affairs.

### Two Arrests Already

A special session of the Suffolk County grand jury has been called for Monday morning to consider the collapse and to institute the necessary legal action. Federal authorities already have made two arrests in the case.

A warrant, it is understood, has been issued, "whereabouts unknown," against Warren N. Withington, head of Withington & Co., the house which fell with the Redmond Company. It is expected that Mr. Withington, who is now missing, will soon be found.

As many as 50,000 investors are believed to have been interested in the affairs of the Redmond Company, either at the Boston headquarters or in the agencies throughout the country. So far as the present checking up of assets shows, these individuals are not likely, it is said, to receive back much of the money which they advanced.

### Investigation Widespread

One of the most complete and far reaching investigations of suspicious brokerage houses in the history of the State, together with the whole matter of Massachusetts laws safeguarding the investor, will come out of the present situation, the district attorney states. This investigation will not be relaxed, he adds, until a number of firms which have been under suspicion for some time have had their dealings thoroughly aired. The inquiry, it is expected, will be specially aimed at the system of stock purchase by "partial payment," now being practiced in Boston by several houses. It was such a system which was brought up in an abrupt halt by the federal court in New York, in the action that precipitated the crash of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc.

## COAL MEN HOLD ECONOMY SHOW

Anthracite Bureau Gives Public Demonstrations to Consumers

"How to reduce your coal bill" is the effort of the Coal Economy Show now being conducted at 56 Franklin Street, Boston, by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, an organization with headquarters in Philadelphia. This show, which is designed to offset the inroads which oil-burning devices are making into the coal industry, is free to the public, and will continue here until the end of April. It consists of practical illustrations of economical heating methods; exhibits of the various types of anthracite, from "broken" and "egg" sizes for furnaces to the three smallest grades, "buckwheat," "rice," and "barley" coal; displays of model magazine heaters; motion pictures showing geological formations in the coal district; mining methods; and free distribution of booklets which explain just how the expense of heating the home may be kept down.

The exhibitors, headed by E. A. Lyman, local representative of the National Association of Anthracite Coal Mine Operators, answer queries put by the public pertaining to the production and economical burning of anthracite. Interest is varied, the visitors' questions ranging from requests for "pointers" on how best to "feed" and "bank" their stoves and furnaces to inquiries into the history of anthracite mining and the recent Pinchot strike settlement.

As a primary means of reducing

fuel costs, the operators urge a more general use of the small sizes of anthracite. They point out that "pea" and "buckwheat No. 1," in addition to selling more cheaply, reduce the quantity of clinkers in the stove or furnace grate, and are capable of maintaining uniform temperature. Even more to the purpose, they say, is a mixture of the small and large sizes, with each preferably in a separate bin, but when only one size is used, buckwheat coal is recommended. A standard magazine heater, designed for use with this type of coal, is on display at the show.

The operators tell consumers never to let the top of a furnace fire fall below the point where the walls of the furnace start to curve upward. In cold weather, they say, the coal should be rounded up instead of laid flat in the furnace while in use, the ashes should be allowed to accumulate on top of the grate.

Anthracite should be ordered from the retailer before winter sets in, the producers point out, because after that time transportation both from the mines to the retailer and from the dealer to the consumer is more difficult than in warm weather.

The output of coal also is greatly diminished in winter, and this fact, coupled with the greatly increased demand, makes delivery uncertain after the first of December.

## Senate Oratory May Be Broadcast

Rhode Island Legislators Dislike  
"News Embargo"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14 (Special)—The embargo placed on Senate "news" by State House reporters, who have agreed to report nothing in the Democratic filibuster "unless it is having its effect," Senator Daniel W. Coggeshall, a leading figure among the Democratic residents, has introduced a bill to provide for radio broadcasting of Senate proceedings so that "our patrons who are unable to get here, can hear us."

A resolution embodying ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by Rhode Island was offered yesterday in the upper House by Senator Styles B. Grange of Gloucester. Mr. Steere, a Republican, is past master of the state Grange. Ratification of the prohibition amendment has twice been defeated by previous legislatures.

## CHEMICAL ESSAY PLANS ANNOUNCED

Yale and Vassar Scholarships  
for Winners

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14—Announcement was made today by Prof. Treat B. Johnson of Yale University of the state committee, which will assist in making awards of scholarships in the prize essay contests to "bring about a better understanding of chemistry in the minds of laymen of the country."

The scholarships have been donated by various universities in the American Chemical Society's prize essay contest, "in addition to six four-year tuition scholarships to Yale University and Vassar College given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Galvan of New York."

Over 1,000,000 boys and girls in all parts of the country are expected to enter the contest. Completed essays must be in the hands of the chairman of the state awards committee not later than April 1. Six prizes of \$20 in gold will be awarded in each state for the best essay on each of six subjects.

In addition to the state awards the prize winners will be entered in a national competition and the writer of the best essay on each of the six subjects will be given a four year course at either Yale or Vassar. Each scholarship will be accompanied by a cash award of \$500 a year for the life of the scholarship.

The national committee is headed by Herbert Hoover as chairman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS

DURHAM, N. H., March 14—The New Hampshire last night won by Colby College in the debate on the subject, "Resolved that the United States should join the Permanent Court of International Justice subject to the Harding reservations." The New Hampshire University assumed the negative.

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## WISCONSIN COURTS BACK SEARCH LAW

Decisions Declare Warrants Are  
Unnecessary in Rooms of  
Soft Drink Places

MADISON, Wis., March 14 (Special)—Prohibition enforcement in Wisconsin won a victory yesterday when the Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision based on the search and seizure provisions of the Severson Law. The decision is regarded as a blow to the wet forces who aided by an outspokenly wet Governor, John R. Blaine, had pinned great hopes of Wisconsin in their prohibition nullification efforts.

The court ruled that search of living quarters connected with soft drink parlors does not violate the sanctity of the home. The decision was, however, given without reference to legality of warrants issued on information and belief.

Theodore Bombinski of Berlin, Wis., was convicted of violating the prohibition law on four counts, among them unlawful possession, when prohibition officers found intoxicating liquor in his flat above a soft drink parlor and operated by his wife. The opinion, written by Justice C. H. Crownhart, says:

It has been held that the premises connected with a licensed place so closely as to admit of free passage from the drink parlor to other rooms may be searched without a warrant both as to the place of business and the connected rooms.

Under the ruling of this court, the premises were found to have been searched without a warrant and the search must be held to have been legal and the evidence obtained on the search was properly admitted on the trial. This in the wise violation of the sanctity of the home, because it is a condition upon which a party obtains his license and he is presumed to have consented to search of his residence if his residence is connected with the drink parlor as to make the connected room easy of access from one to the other.

**Ignorance of Law Violation**

**Hold No Defense for Landlords**

DETROIT, March 13 (Special)—Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle will insist on strict enforcement of the padlock section of the prohibition law against owners of property used for illicit purposes, whether or not these persons have guilty knowledge.

His announcement followed protest from property owners whose premises are the object of padlock proceedings brought this week. The leases of the premises in question already has been convicted of prohibition law violation.

"It must be regarded as settled law," the judge told the protesting owners, "that whatever means are reasonably necessary to abate a nuisance, even to the extent of taking or destroying the property of innocent owners, may be adopted without infringing any constitutional rights."

It has become the vogue here, as elsewhere, for owners of property where liquor is sold to claim ignorance of such transactions, though there are in many cases records indicating that police have warned the owners repeatedly.

Court Ruling Paves Way

for Dry Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14 (Special)—Prohibition enforcement has advanced in Delaware. One of the courts in a ruling has upheld the Loose Law which was enacted by the State Legislature before Prohibition. The local moonshiners have been taking refuge behind a much less stringent act, the Klar law, and those arrested have claimed that they had obtained supplies prior to the effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment; and sought escape under that provision of the Klar act.

The court decided that both laws are still operative, one supplementing the other. The Loose law, however, is much the more drastic. It prohibits more than a quart of intoxicants to each home or group of persons, and until amended by the last legislature

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prohibited physicians from prescribing it in the practice of medicine.

It also forbids the sale of the liquor or the removal of it consequently those who have largely stocked wine cellars have no alternative but to destroy their supply. They are at a loss to know just what to do in the matter. It is hardly possible that they will pour out their intoxicants until compelled to, as many have well supplied cellars.

However, if they do not, and the prohibition officers enforce the law, they are liable to both heavy fines and comparatively long terms in jail.

Under the Loose law the police can act with more freedom and the way is now finally paved for a dry Wilmington. As the Loose law had been voted on by a special referendum ballot, and passed in all other districts of the State outside of Wilmington its validity was not questioned elsewhere. Having been passed on and finally upheld local prohibition forces will have a very effective weapon in their hands against moonshining.

**Speedy Vote Expected—Paid-Up Insurance Measure Would Cost Nation \$2,053,000,000**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, March 14—William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was yesterday afternoon authorized by the committee to report to the House the ex-service men's adjusted compensation bill.

The committee agreed to take steps to endeavor to expedite the passage of the measure through the House next week under suspension of the rules, which would prevent amendments and dispose of the bill by a vote in one day.

The measure as reported provides

20-year paid-up endowment insurance policies for veterans of the World War, with the provision that those not entitled to more than \$500 shall receive compensation in cash.

Three members of the committee cast their votes against the bill. They were Ogallala L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York; Allen T. Read (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, while William A. Oldfield (D.), Representative from Arkansas, reserved the right to object on the door of the House to the omission from the bill of a full cash payment option to all ex-service men and women.

The bill provides \$1 a day for service in this country and \$125 for overseas service.

After two years, a veteran may borrow up to 90 per cent of the paid-up value of the policy at an interest rate not to exceed 2 per cent more than the Federal Reserve rate for the District in which the bank making the loan is located. The loans are limited to banks under state or national authority and Federal Reserve banks are authorized to discount the loans.

The committee inserted a new provision relating to the dependents of those who did or will have passed on before application can be made for the adjusted service certificate, limiting the payment to the dependent widow or widower, children, mother or father of the veteran, in this order.

The total amount of these payments is estimated at \$51,000,000. They are to be paid in cash in 10 quarterly payments, beginning on approval of place chosen.

The total amount of payments to veterans not entitled to more than \$500 compensation which will be in cash will be \$14,795,470.

"In order to provide for the payment of the certificates maturing and to pay for the certificates in existence at the end of 20 years," Mr. Green adds in his statement, "a sinking fund is provided of \$110,000,000 for the first year. The amount gradually diminishes each year until the payment in the nineteenth year would be \$91,000,000. The entire cost to the Government under the adjusted certificates is computed to be \$2,053,000,000.

**FIVE STEAMERS BRING  
\$4,000,000 IN CARGOES**

FIVE steamers reached Boston today from foreign ports, bringing cargoes valued at upward of \$4,000,000, including Australian and South African wool, hides and tin, Indian jute, cotton cloth, etc., German toys, chemicals, and other products and Cuban sugar. The vessels were: British steamer City of Naples from Australia and New Zealand.

The bill is the administration's response to the demand for a bill introduced by Senator L. Carpenter, Attorney General, in enforcing the law outside the city of Providence. At present, each sheriff of the five counties recognizes only the superior authority of the grand committee of the Legislature, by which the office is filled. The sheriff of Providence County is at present working for the attorney general but is held to be no law to compel him to. Mr. Carpenter has recently stated that in one other county, at least, he has failed to obtain the co-operation of the sheriff.

The bill has the approval of Gov. William S. Flynn, who has urged previously the other features of it, giving the executive more power to appoint and remove state officials.

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Skid Row

Skid Row

## ALL STATES TO REAP BENEFITS FROM DAM

**Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Shows Southwest's Gain Would Cover Country**

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Approximately \$25,000,000 worth of staple and refrigerated farm products purchased annually from other parts of the United States by the southwest would reflect to the country as a whole the prosperity resulting from the Boulder Canon project. A greater market for the produce of farmers elsewhere rather than added competition would be obtained by passage in Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill and the great increase in population and specialized farming which would follow in the district affected.

This forecast of conditions which would redound to the benefit of the country as a whole rather than to any single section as a result of the Boulder Canon project has been made by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in a report sent to Washington for use in urging passage of the Swing-Johnson bill. It is based upon a survey of shipments received from every state in the Union by southern California during 1923, and the effect of former irrigation and power projects upon the growth of the southwest.

### Big Territory Involved

Southern California and portions of Nevada and Arizona comprise an economic unit when regarded in connection with the Boulder Canon project, the report states, and for this reason refers to the district simply as "Southern California." It continues:

The marked characteristics of southern California, namely climatic conditions, soils, marketing season and production conditions for profitable utilization of the land extreme centralization in crops. This has resulted in placing the southern California producer of products of the soil in the same category, as related to consumption, as that of the city consumer.

The utilization for agricultural purposes of lands tributary to the Boulder Canon project will possess the same economic climatic characteristics as the lands already under production in southern California. The urban and suburban populations of the southwest are also to a considerable extent dependent upon eastern, or, more precisely, extra-state products of staple, fabricated or manufactured kinds. This market will increase with the increase in population.

As measuring the probable dependence of the states of the Union by the economic areas tributary to and lying below the Boulder Canon project, when fully developed, a statement has been compiled showing the shipments in carload lots and tonnage of products coming into this so-called southern California territory for the year 1923.

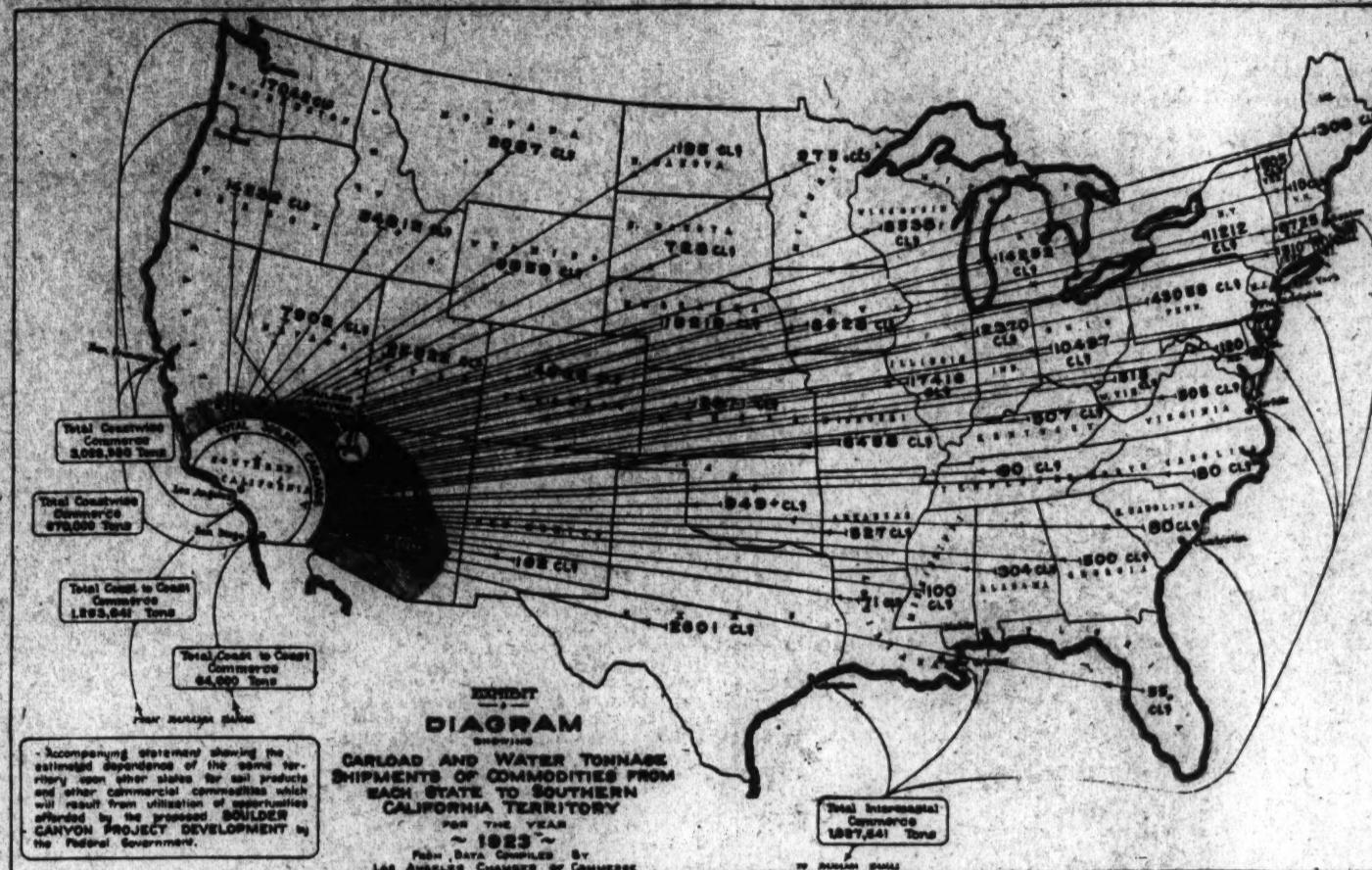
The Chamber of Commerce submits data showing the 1,778,621 tons of freight of all kinds were shipped in the southern California area during that year. Of this 1,000,000 tons moved into this territory over transcontinental lines from points east of Chicago, 8,750,000 tons from points west of Chicago, and 5,026,621 tons coming into the ports of San Diego and Los Angeles by water transportation.

### Southwest's Buying Power

It is also estimated by this total of nearly 12,000,000 tons that 100,000 carloads, amounting to \$500,000,000 for the year, were largely products of the soil, orchard, and animal industry reproduced into manufactured food products, one-half shipped to others and shipped into this territory during the year 1923. These purchases were to make up the deficiency in home production required for consumption in the southern California area because of special economic and climatic reasons above set forth.

The emphasis is further made that the effect of the utilization of the potential resources in water and in power which will be made available if the construction of the Boulder Canon dam under provisions now before Congress, is realized, will be to make economic areas affected thereby dependent upon and require shipments from other states throughout the Union, possibly 400 per cent greater than at present. This means, therefore, the potential market in the so-called southern California area

## Map of Boulder Canon Project's Territory Contributing Trade to Entire Country



## LEGION POST JOINS ANTI-BONUS FORCES

**San Francisco Unit Opposes Compensation for Able-Bodied—Decries Sale of Services**

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 14—Opposition to the bonus for able-bodied ex-soldiers again comes to the fore in California with Daylight Post of the American Legion here spurning it by a substantial majority vote and other posts reported to be contemplating a referendum to determine sentiment for and against adjusted compensation.

The action of the Daylight Post comes after thorough investigation and impartial consideration of the whole bonus question, according to Lloyd Jacobs, post commander. It is apparent that many Legionnaires consider the bonus "an adopted child"—a measure wished on the American Legion as a policy—and that subsequent prominence given it has not advanced the dignity and utility of the Legion.

Daylight Post is to affiliate with the national commission of American Legion posts opposed to the bonus.

**RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN FLORIDA TALKED**

TAMPA, Fla., March 14—Harvey S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Rubber Company, and several employees have arrived at Tampa on their way to visit Thomas E. Edison at Fort Myers. The trip is planned to determine the possibilities of growing rubber in Florida on a commercial scale.

"Mr. Edison feels confident that rubber can be produced in the state of Florida very successfully," Mr. Firestone stated. "He has conducted a number of experiments and thinks that rubber can be produced in large quantities and in quality equal to that shipped from the Far East, right here in Florida."

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## SHIPPING CHANGE CALLED INJURIOUS

### Suspension of Marine Act Section

#### Protested on Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 14

Action of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting at Washington in lifting the suspension of section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 is raising a storm of objection from Pacific Coast shippers who hold this inimical to foreign trade in western ports. Section 28 which is now applicable on certification of the shipping board, provided that the lower rail rates on exports and imports may be applied to commodities shipped to foreign countries only when carried in American ships.

"Application of this section is highly deleterious," said Seth Mann, attorney and manager of the traffic bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in discussing this change. "It means that all vessels other than those owned by the United States or documented by the United States will be driven to the Atlantic Coast for their foreign business since at the Atlantic Coast they will enjoy substantially the same rates that the American vessels enjoy because there are no export or import rail rates applying at Atlantic ports, except on steel.

"There are some few export and import rail rates to gulf ports, but they are principally extended to Pacific coast ports of the United States to meet the west-bound competition of the water route through the Canal. If rate preferences are to be extended to American ships it is only natural to expect that the other countries will adopt reprisal measures. If other nations send their ships to the Atlantic coast they will again be on substantially the same basis as American ships as there are no import rates applying at Atlantic ports."

**NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL TERM**

RALEIGH, N. C., March 14 (Special) The North Carolina Teachers Association in session here yesterday voted in favor of favoring the enactment of laws requiring an eight-month school term for all counties. The law now requires only six months. The campaign will be carried to the next Legislature.

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EGYPT NAMES CONSUL

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 12—The Government of Egypt announces that an Egyptian consul is to be established at Geneva, Switzerland. The new consul will be Ahmed el-Kadry Effendi, a judge of the Egyptian Court.

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## RAPID AIR SERVICE PLANNED IN WEST

First Installation Set for San Francisco to Reno for Mail, Express, and Parcels

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 14—Establishment of fast air transportation for mail, express, and passengers, greatly cutting down the time between San Francisco and New York, is being considered by interests now engaged in similar enterprises in Europe according to statements yesterday before the domestic trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce by Mark C. Hogue, here from New York for a preliminary survey.

Mr. Hogue announced that at the outset the tentative plans contemplate air service between San Francisco and Reno, Nev., the planes to carry special mail and light express parcels, which will be gathered from business houses using the service, at the close of a day's business, and rushed to Reno in two hours.

It is pointed out that the fastest mail trains now require 19 hours between San Francisco and Reno, but that if aero service is established to Reno, the distance of 190 air miles being negotiated in two hours, a saving of eight hours will be effected, and mail leaving here eight hours, or a business day, later than the limited trains, can be placed upon the same train at Reno. Similar service westbound from Reno to San Francisco also is contemplated.

After thoroughly testing the feasibility of the plan, the aero company has in contemplation the installation of planes especially adapted to passenger transportation. On the same basis, it is cited that business men might have eight hours longer in San Francisco to transact some important mission and still be able to reach Reno in time to make train connections with limited trains east bound or west bound.

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## AMENDATORY BANKRUPTCY BILL FINDS APPROVAL IN CONGRESS

### Credit Men's Association Have Legislators' Assurances That Law Preventing Sharp Practices Will Pass

Everybody's pocketbook is affected when a business concern fails, and the need for stronger law and better administration in bankruptcy cases is emphasized by failures with liabilities totaling \$623,862,251 in 1922 in the United States. To minimize the injury is credit as far as possible, the law provides for equitable treatment of all creditors; but the law, as at present written, offers loopholes for wastes and delays. Bills are before Congress to tighten up the Federal Bankruptcy Law, and a meeting of representatives of the Federal Judicial Council, the American Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, and the National Association of Credit Men, whose report was published Monday, recommends improvements in bankruptcy procedure. At this meeting, Robert A. B. Cook of the Boston bar had the dual role of delegate from the second group and chairman of the third group. Mr. Cook is also a member of the bankruptcy committee of the National Association of Credit Men. Mr. Cook has written two articles on bankruptcy laws and procedure for *The Christian Science Monitor*, the first of which follows.

The popular conception of bankruptcy is, I believe, that it was a means devised for the purpose of relieving an honest and distressed debtor from his obligations. This is historically untrue.

The early bankruptcy laws of England, which the several bankruptcy laws enacted in the United States have had their origin, did not provide for discharges. On the other hand, these early English bankruptcy laws were largely of a penal nature, providing punishment for commercial frauds. They also served an equitable purpose in that they provided for a pro rata distribution of a debtor's assets or property of a debtor among his creditors.

It is doubtful, however, that the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, which is now in force with amendments, would never have been enacted had not adequate provisions been made for the discharge of the debtor. The sponsors of this law were the National Association of Credit Men.

Prior to the enactment of the law of 1898, we had had three bankruptcy laws: the first in 1800, the second in 1802, and the third in 1841. The next bankruptcy law was enacted in 1841, and was repealed within two or three years. The third act was passed in 1867, and remained in force for approximately 11 years. That the present law has existed in force as long as it has is due (1) to the fact that the causes of dissatisfaction with the previous law have been recognized and removed; (2) to the further fact that the success of credit granting, which is the very basis of commerce and which, in its turn, is the basis of national prosperity, depends upon the avoidance of preferences; and (3) the beneficial effects of the law as a deterrent to the practice of crime, as well as a means of providing equitable distribution of property, and (4) the whole-hearted co-operation of the federal courts in the enforcement of the several provisions of the law.

#### Amendatory Bills in House

In the drafting of a law as comprehensive in its scope as the bankruptcy act, it is, of course, impossible to have it attain that degree of perfection at the outset which might

## Washington Observations

Washington, March 14

ACCORDING to word that reaches Washington, Frank A. Vanderlip has engaged eminent New York legal counsel to defend him in the \$600,000 suit for damages instituted by the proprietors of the Marion Daily Star. Messrs. Stetson, Jennings and Russell, the law firm of which John W. Davis is the head, and Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, the firm in which Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, is the principal partner, have been retained to represent Mr. Vanderlip's garrulous interests. Elihu Root was the founder of Mr. Stimson's firm, but is no longer a member of it.

Arthur W. Page, son of the late Walter Hines Page, and editor of *World's Work*, has been in Washington in connection with a forthcoming third volume of his father's famous "Letters." That still best-selling war classic is subjected, now and then, to the critics that it reveals Page as an unduly "pro-British." There is ample evidence that such an allegation is without foundation in fact. In the proposed supplemental volume, it is intended to produce convincing proofs of the Ambassador's thoroughgoing Americanism at London. One who could give such testimony is Earl Grey of Fallodon—Sir Edward Grey, who was Foreign Secretary of Great Britain during the days of that American neutrality which never ceased to irk Mr. Page. Earl Grey frequently confided that Mr. Page on occasion allowed his approval of the allied cause to weaken his advocacy of American interests in 1914 and 1915, when British interference with United States shipping more than once threatened crisis in Anglo-American relations.

The only thing more numerous these days than Democratic presidential possibilities is prospective successors to Harry Daugherty in the attorney-generalship. This observer hears that Harlan Fiske Stone, dean of the law school of Columbia University, is undergoing consideration in exalted quarters. He is a native of New Hampshire, and has a high reputation among the legal fraternity of the United States. Another western name favorably mentioned for the Department of Justice portfolio is that of an Iowan, James C. Davis, of Keokuk, who is completing a remarkable record as liquidator of the United States railroad administration.

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Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, is the newest entry in the Democratic presidential free-for-all. He is said to enjoy the backing of Josephine Daniels. During the last 68 years the Democrats have elected only three men to the Presidency—Buchanan, Cleveland and Wilson—and one of them, Mr. Buchanan, came from Pennsylvania. Though now a resident of the Keystone State, Mr. Morris can qualify as a westerner, for he was born at Olympia, Wash. Mr. Morris was a student in several of Woodrow Wilson's classes at Princeton, and the war President made him envoy to Tokyo in 1917. He has been active in Pennsylvania Democratic politics for 20 years and once was state chairman.

Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition laws, decorates Chicago with a distinguished service medal as the banner enforcement area. That record has been achieved through the bipartisan teamwork of a Democratic Mayor, William E. Dever, and a Republican United States Attorney, Harry Olson. The Chicago district leads the whole country in the use of injunction proceedings against liquor law violations. During the last three months of 1923, 268 places were permanently closed. In one week, 179 decrees for permanent injunctions were granted, tying up property valued at \$3,000,000. While the Republican federal authorities were thus functioning, the Democratic municipal Government closed 1400 places through local courts. Meantime, practically as many "blind pigs" and saloons, seeing that the Federal Government and the city of Chicago both meant business, were voluntarily abated by the landlords, who ejected their lawless tenants.

F. W. W.

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provision. To expedite the administration of estates, it is recommended that the time within which creditors shall be permitted to prove their claims shall be reduced from 18 months to six months.

#### Tax Collectors' Equities

A very important amendment, also proposed in the credit men's bill, relates to the payment of taxes. Under the law as it exists today it is obligatory upon the trustee "to pay all taxes legally due and owing by the bankrupt to the United States, state, county, district or municipality." In practice, this provision has been found to work a great hardship. Only too frequently it is found, in the course of administration of estates, that the bankrupt is possessed of property fully mortgaged or encumbered and with no equities for the estate. Never-

## TWILIGHT TALES

### How the Waves Helped Bright-Eyes

IN ONE of the crevices beneath a big rock upon the seashore, lived a mother crab and her three children. Snips, Crabby and Bright-eyes. Snips and Crabby were contented

to find himself so close to his home! He thanked the waves, and scampered back to his mother as fast as he could.

When the two children remembered, they ran down to the rock to get the pail, and were just in time to rescue it from being washed out to sea.

"Where's the little crab?" exclaimed

Pamela.

"It's no good looking for him now," said Peter. And that was really quite true, because by this time Bright-eyes was safely at home, telling his mother all about his adventure.

### LEGAL REFORMER IS NAMED JUDGE

By Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 14—C. Collier has been appointed Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the recent appointment of Judge Paul J. McCormick to the bench of the United States District Court here.

Richardson, Governor, praised Mr. Collier's ability and spoke of his activities as a member of the grievance committee of the local bar association in purging the bar of dishonorable members.

Mr. Collier is senior member of the firm of Collier & Labaree of this city. Though a native of Colorado, most of his practice as an attorney has been here at San Diego. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and first reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Pasadena.

The policy of the United States in the western hemisphere will be debated on March 20 with S. G. Innan of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America speaking on "The Monroe Doctrine and the State Department" and Prof. Edward M. Earle of Columbia University speaking on "Economic Imperialism." Charles Fahs, editor of *World Atlas*, will lead the afternoon discussion.

The policy of the United States in Europe will be the topic on March 21 with Raymond Fosdick presenting the League of Nations and Everett Colby of the World Court. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association will lead the discussion in the afternoon.

On March 22 the immediate problem will be presented as disarmament by Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, and reparations will be discussed by Dr. Frederick W. Roman of New York University. Prof. A. D. Shefield presiding over the discussion.

In addition to the luncheon on March 21 at the Hotel Commodore for Judge Allen, at which Miss Adams will preside, the Women's City Club of New York is arranging a luncheon for Miss Adams on March 22 at the Commodore.

### Golden Lantern Tea Room

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### POSTAL TRUCKS ELECTRIFIED

WASHINGTON, March 14—The United States Post Office Department has decided to give a trial to the electric truck in the transportation of mail matter in local districts. To this end,

16 electric trucks have been purchased and assigned for service to New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis and Washington. A careful record is to be kept of operating costs, and comparison will be made with the costs of operation when gasoline trucks are used.

Bright-eyes scrambled about on the bottom of the pail, and wondered how he was going to get out again. He had tried to climb up the sides to the top, but he always fell down again before getting even half way. He began to feel very lonely. He wanted his mother, and he wanted his brother and sister.

Presently he heard the voices of his little friends the waves. When he was leaving his home, he had seen them a long way off dancing in the sun. Now they seemed quite close. Soon one of them splashed against the side of the pail, then another and another. One little wave jumped so high that she looked inside and saw Bright-eyes.

It happened that one day he had wandered away further than usual. This would not have been so very serious, as little crabs generally find their way home again, although they walk sideways, had it not been for the fact that upon this very same day, Peter and Pamela decided to look for crabs—particularly small crabs. The children lived in the summer in a little cottage, the windows of which looked across the big rock to the sea.

Peter carried her new pail, a present from Auntie Alice, who had come to pay a visit. It was bright red, and had a picture of a crab on one side, and a starfish on the other. Perhaps it was the picture that reminded them that they wanted some

to remain near their home. They played hide-and-seek in and out of the shadowy nooks, and they made cozy beds for themselves in the warm sand. Bright-eyes, however, had a more adventurous spirit than the other two. He would play quite happily with his brother and sister for a time, and then suddenly, there he was, scampering away as fast as he could across the sand. He had a desire to see the world for himself.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## The Original Method of Selling Furniture

THIS place was West Street, New York City, not far from the fashionable Park Avenue; the houses were of those brownstone fronts beloved by a former generation. The house was late afternoon and the only window shades of glassed and beaded blinds in the window proclaimed the writer had come to the "right place" even before she observed a modest sign above the doorway, "Mary Allen, Furniture." At the top of the second flight of the handsome walnut stairs Miss Allen waited. The name Mary Allen is a simple and Anglo-Saxon as that of Priscilla Alden, and one felt in the personality of its bearer something that reminded one of the Puritan damsels. Certainly the latter could have been no slimmer and straighter, no more fearless in her outlook upon the world. And, as we know, Priscilla had both a sense of humor and a keen eye to business. At any rate, she brought John Alden to time in a very businesslike manner.

The apartment charmed by its dignified and generous lines. Here were wide-spaces and high ceilings. Here was a tall marble mantel and beneath it, glowing like the heart of a rose, that immemorial object of beauty, an open fire of coals. But of furniture there was nothing to be seen except a day-bed, several chairs, a table, and a couple of tall carved cabinets. In short, only the few pieces required to furnish the room for comfortable living.

## Shop for Display

Obviously I looked my surprise, for Miss Allen answered my unspoken question, "I have no shop where I display furniture."

"May I ask you then how you carry on your business?"

"Through advertising, to begin with, and then by buying wholesale from the manufacturers and selling at retail to my customers."

"Are you a college girl, Miss Allen?" the writer asked.

"Yes," she answered, "I went to Wells."

"And how long have you been in New York?"

"For eight years, but not continuously, for I went abroad with the Y. W. C. A. in 1915."

"And with the exception of that have you been dealing in furniture all the time?"

"No, I specialized in music and came

to New York expecting to be a professional accompanist. I tried this for a year but decided that the profession was not as desirable as I had imagined. Meanwhile I had always had a liking for buying and selling."

"And how did you begin?"

"One Room and a Foreign Trade."

"I began in a very small way by inserting brief advertisements in women's magazines and newspapers. At first I offered only single articles, such as an occasional table."

"My next offering was a complete bedroom set, including a simple four-post day-bed, a set of chairs, a table, a chest of drawers with a mirror above it, two small rugs, and a lamp complete with its shade."

Miss Allen considers texture work the most notable characteristic of her method and its practicality is proved by the responses which it brings. This necessitates, of course, her keeping in touch with the latest styles in furniture and being prepared to teach for the vogue of her offerings. At present she is fairly "swamped with orders" for lamp shades of pleated glassed chintz which are made in her studio.

"Do you use pictures in your advertisements?"

"At first I began, as I have told you, in a very modest manner with a small illustrated ad not more than two inches in length. Later, as the work developed, I took more space and included sets of desirable offerings."

"One very interesting thing about this business is that it can be carried on successfully from one's own living apartment or, if need be, from a single room. Upon receiving an order Miss Allen transmits it to the manufacturer, who ships it direct to the customer. Of course Miss Allen is responsible for the satisfaction of the customer and must guarantee that the goods will be as represented."

"Where do your customers come from?" the writer asked.

"From all over the United States," replied Miss Allen, "and from foreign countries. I have just delivered certain articles to be placed in the demonstration room fitted up by the Domestic Institute carried on by a leading woman's magazine; I had an order from Cuba the other day for certain pieces of furniture; and I have just shipped some things to Qual-lumpur, on order of the Government of the Federated Malay States."

## How to Design Monograms



The Lombardic Alphabet, the Ornamental Quality of Which Makes It Particularly Suitable for Arrangement in Monograms

## When One Loves Pictures

WITH the passing of the fad for bare walls comes the question as to what sort of pictures we are to hang. Not everyone can afford original paintings, or etchings, or wood-cuts, and yet those who can least afford them very often have a keen appreciation of the best of this work.

Then there is the matter of change—for no picture ought to be allowed a place on a wall for so long a time that the eye ceases to rest upon it with pleasure. A picture should be like a window, looking out into another part of the world, into other times; or if we imagine ourselves on the outside of the window, we are afforded a view into the life of someone, as the painter saw it.

And, since a picture gives us a view of the world as seen by the painter, through whose eyes we look, we should choose those pictures which depict the world as we want to see it. Sad pictures—pictures showing grief, unhappiness, the tumult of war—can depress the spirits of the gayest person, and should never be hung in the home. Landscapes, seascapes, portraits, or any other theme that depicts gayety, action and charm, and depicts them in a masterful way, may find a place. Even these, however, ought to be changed before the members of the family have grown so accustomed to them that they fail to attract attention and refresh the mind.

And, where do you ask, can good pictures be obtained in sufficient numbers to afford the art-loving family without large means such a variety? That is the best part of the story.

Several concerns which publish pictures have acquired the right to reproduce in colors the masterpieces that hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. These are sold in the stores and at the museum. If the visitor at the museum finds a picture that particularly charms him, he can copy its title and the name of the painter, and very likely can buy a print of it from some picture shop. If, however, this picture is not printed in color, at least he can buy a photograph of it from the museum, for the sake of such photographs is a custom in all of the large museums of the world.

During the years when interior decorators frowned on pictures, the lover of them kept his treasured prints in folios, and looked through them occasionally. Many of these prints are

the same size, and might easily fit the same frame. Why not, then, provide several frames of varying sizes, and keep a supply of copies of masterpieces that can follow one another in demand, for household linens, have been in use for thousands of years. They consist essentially in combining two or more letters in one form, which means that part of one letter must form part of another.

The making of a monogram is a problem of arrangement rather than of design, and only a limited amount of adaptation should be done. Straight letters are best drawn first and the curved ones interlaced about them. As far as possible, an awkward spaces, either too large or too small, should be avoided. The illustration shows the combination of I. T. M. correctly intertwined and spaced. The making of a monogram is a problem of arrangement rather than of design, and only a limited amount of adaptation should be done. Straight letters are best drawn first and the curved ones interlaced about them. As far as possible, an awkward spaces, either too large or too small, should be avoided. The illustration shows the combination of I. T. M. correctly intertwined and spaced.

## Painting and Decorating

Clubs, Churches, Show Rooms, Offices, Private Homes

ESTIMATES CONTRACTS

MISS FAY

4 West 49th Street New York City Phone Lexington 2255

Women's Silk Hosiery

ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL OFFER!

Ladies top & sole, in chiffon or regular weight.

SHAPES COLOR

SIZE

WE PAY POSTAGE

3 Pairs for \$5.00

Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

International Commodities Co.

22 East 17th St., New York City

MISS FAY

424 Fourth Avenue New York

## Cap and Sleeve Embroidery Worn by Czechoslovakian Women

skirt is white and there is a band of embroidery around the little apron."

A third cap from yet another village was embroidered in white silk on net and would make a novel boudoir cap.

"I sell the sleeves and bits out of the caps for making up into bags, and sachets, and fronts for frocks. Here are some sleeves that could be used for any of these purposes."

The pair of handwoven linen sleeves indicated was almost covered with heavy embroidery in white and gold color, while others in broderie anglaise on white calico, worked in a gauze of shades of orange, were suggested for a trimming on a handwoven orange cotton frock.

Then there were gay shawls which are worn by the women of the shopkeeper class, not the peasants, on summer evenings. One was in scarlet cashmere with a printed design of deep pink roses, another, rather an old one, was in cream with a wavy stripe in scarlet and purple, and roses

in between. A third was in black silk with a bright green stripe on which a red or purple flower was thrown at intervals. Each one was vivid, individual, and attractive.

Sheepskin coats, decorated with colored leather, are also being bought and used as motor coats, with little leather caps to match.

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## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## NEW YORK CITY

**225**  
**BOWMAN**  
**HOTELS**  
**NEW YORK**  
JOHN MCGEEHAN BOWMAN  
President

The traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal can go directly to any one of the Bowman Hotels at Penthing Square without taxicab or baggage transfer.

**THE BILTMORE**  
EUGENE S. MILLER, V. P.

**HOTEL COMMODORE**  
Geo. W. SWEENEY, V. P.

**THE BELMONT**  
JAMES WOODS, V. P.

**MURRAY HILL HOTEL**  
JAMES WOODS, V. P.

AND  
**THE ANSONIA**  
In the Riverside Residential Section.  
EUGENE S. MILLER, V. P.

**Prince George Hotel**

28th Street  
Near 5th Ave.  
NEW YORK

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of the Fourth Avenue and Broadway Subways.

1000 Rooms

Each with Bath

Room and Bath, \$3.00 and up  
Double Room and Bath, \$4.00 and up  
Rooms with Two Single Beds and Bath \$4.00 and \$7.00  
Parlor, Bed and Bath, \$2.00  
Headquarters for Masters' Tours  
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

**Endicott Hotel**

81st to 82nd St. & Columbus Av.

NEW YORK CITY

Rooms with running water.  
Large Double Room with private bath, \$21 weekly.  
Two Distinctive Outside Rooms with private bath, \$35 weekly.  
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 2800.

**Raleigh Hall**

100 WEST 44TH ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

A few seconds from everywhere.  
Attractively furnished, light, sunny rooms, with and without

private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and professional men. Club advantages. Rates \$2.50 and up.

Excellent accommodations for transients.  
W.E. Excellent accommodations for transients.

**HOTEL ST. JAMES**

100-12 West 44th Street, Times Square.

An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well conditioned home.

Arranged by famous travel agents without escort.

Rooms and board on application.

W. JOHNSON QUINN

NEW YORK STATE

**HOTEL HUMPHREY**

Jamestown, N. Y.

Homelike Comfortable

EUROPEAN PLAN

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

**DENMARK INCREASES TARIFF ON VARIOUS ARTICLES OF LUXURY**

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Government has at last decided to introduce legislative measures in the shape of increased duty on a number of articles, preferably those coming under the de luxe category, in order to reduce the imports and improve the commercial balance, and, through that, the exchange of the krone. No benefit for the exchequer is intended.

The increased tariff affects goods of which the imports during 1922 amounted to a value of \$5,000,000 kroner, and the increased tariff, on this quantity of goods, amounts to about 18,000,000 kroner. This, however, is not expected or wanted to materialize, as the purpose of the measure is to reduce the imports.

There are large increases in the duty on fruit (apples six times as much), figs, dates, raisins, prunes, pineapples, peaches, etc. Further increases apply to several spices, powder and fireworks. The duty on silk is raised from 20 ore to 1 krone per kilogram, and the duty is also materially increased on artificial flowers and various articles of silk. The duty on certain linens and woolen goods, on carpets, etc., is raised from 30 to 30 per cent on the value.

The proposed tax on turnover in the motor car trade caused some anxiety to panic, because a large number of cars from abroad, though not yet delivered, had already been paid for and in many cases already resold.

## GREATER BOSTON

**THE SAVOY**

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue  
(Accommodations for 300 Guests)  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Tel. Back Bay 3043

Cable Address, Savoy

Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 per day. Double, \$16.00, \$21.00, \$26.00 and \$31.00 per day.

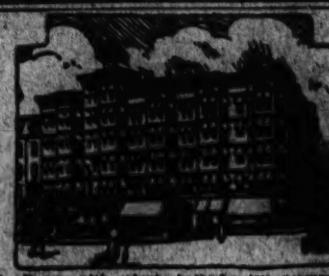
Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00. Nothing higher.

Rooms of two sleeping persons, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per day.

Double, \$12.00 and \$14.00 per day.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.



Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 per day. Double, \$16.00, \$21.00, \$26.00 and \$31.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00. Nothing higher.

Rooms of two sleeping persons, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per day.

Double, \$12.00 and \$14.00 per day.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

## CHICAGO

**The Admiral**

Foster Avenue at the Lake  
CHICAGO

"An Apartment Hotel Without a Peer!"

APARTMENT-HOMES of unusual charm, luxuriously furnished and equipped, catering to people who desire only such HOMES in an atmosphere of quiet exclusiveness without the disturbance of noisy entertainment.

COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT  
HOTEL SERVICE

One of the most beautiful locations in Chicago, directly on the lake with its summer and winter attractions, near Church and the best of transportation.

Private and Private Dining Rooms on the seventh floor overlooking Lake Michigan with an unobstructed view of the level North Shore, where the most famous scenes are to be found only in the most exclusive.

Those who come once, come again and again.

Send for our illustrated booklet, or come and let us show you these exceptionally attractive kitchens. APARTMENT-HOMES, from two to four rooms, modest in price for the high standard of equipment and service offered.

TELEPHONE: EDGEWATER 5080



## CALIFORNIA

**Long Beach**

Winter Resort  
The Destination of Pleasure Seekers  
from All Parts of the World

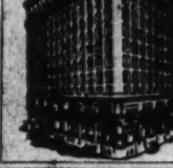
California's Celebrated Seaside Playground, Magnificent Residential City, Important Seaport, Manufacturing and Industrial Center—possesses a distinct combination of topographical, scenic and climatic characteristics. Population over 125,000. Building permits 1923, \$23,697,330 (Second to Los Angeles in So. California). Annual Payroll (Industrial and Commercial) \$17,000,000. Splendid Hotels and Apartments. All-year Sports. Exceptional Educational Advantages. Churches of all Denominations. On Long Beach Harbor and Pacific Ocean, 20 miles south of Los Angeles. No extremes, heat or cold. INVESTIGATE—write for folders and valuable data.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

**NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Reduced Prices  
Meals and Rooms  
Dining Rooms Open to the Public  
SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR  
Club Breakfast, 6:45 a. m. to 10 a. m.—\$2.75  
Lunch, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.—50¢  
Evening Dinner, 5:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—50¢  
Sunday Chicken Dinner, 5:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—50¢  
LATER PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:  
100 rooms \$2.00  
100 rooms \$2.50  
250 rooms \$2.50  
400 rooms, with private bath, \$2.50  
"Largest Popular Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

**HOTEL PARKLAND**

W. C. Jurgens, Mgr.

EXCELLENT accommodations for both transient and permanent guests. 500 sunny outside rooms. Near to Oakland's business center and all local and San Francisco transportation.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

**TWO GOOD HOTELS**

In San Francisco  
Cortez Wickes  
Executive

is the brain of the service provided by these modern hotels.

Rooms \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50  
Prospective visitors to California are invited to write for our interesting descriptive booklet in which is set forth all the many reasons for the great popularity of these among experienced travellers and tourists.

**HOTEL CLARK & HERALD**

One Block Apart  
Eddy & Taylor  
Eddy & Jones  
San Francisco

Spend Your Week-End Vacation at  
**HOTEL VENDOME**  
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)  
New Elevator  
For Your Summer Vacation

**AL TAHOE INN**

Lake Tahoe, California  
FRED W. TEGELER, Proprietor

Hotel Barbara Worth  
EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Imperial Valley's magnificent mountain is Harold Wright's stirring story.

With the world's largest waterfalls.

Built of reinforced concrete of Italian

Spanish Renaissance Architecture.

The Center of Business Land in California.

"FINEST WINTER CLIMATE ON EARTH"

**HOTEL CECIL**

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath.  
Central Location.

**Hotel Stewart**

SAN FRANCISCO California

New style and comfortable located in the heart of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Many fine meets all the requirements of the traveler.

Rooms Moderate.

Room Tariff Mailed on Request  
Breakfast \$1.25  
Lunch \$2.00  
(Sundays \$2.50)  
Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50)  
Hotel Stewart Moderate  
Throughout the West

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Cecil

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath.

Central Location.

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00; Double, \$2.50, \$3.50  
CHAS. L. DIX, Prop.

**OREGON****NORTONIA HOTEL**

Portland, Oregon

A. S. HOGUE, Prop.  
G. O. MADISON, Mgr.  
A high-class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to ladies traveling alone.

ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington

**VANCOUVER****Hotel Grosvenor**

840 HOWE STREET

VANCOUVER, CANADA

European Plan  
Cafe in Connection

Rates: \$1.50 per Day and Up

**COLORADO****The Albany Hotel of Denver**

A popular Hotel made so by the unique

character of service rendered to its

guests.

Carefully managed by F. E. DUTTON, President;

FRANCIS E. DUTTON, Manager.

**OHIO****Hotel Courtland**

CANTON, OHIO

250 Rooms—\$2.00 Up

Modern in every particular

On the Lincolns and Harding Highways

WALTER R. LANGFORD

**HOTEL CLEVELAND**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The atmosphere of the Hotel

Cleveland is as near Homelike as

it is possible to make a large hotel

in a large city. Quiet refinement

surrounds every move made by every

employee. All the conditions con-

ducive to a comfortable stay.

The Convenient Location is an

Additional Advantage.

## TOURS AND TRAVEL

## America's Greatest Ship S.S. LEVIATHAN Sails April 12<sup>th</sup>



### The New S.S. REPUBLIC First Sailing April 29<sup>th</sup>

For Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen  
This great vessel makes her maiden  
voyage as a "cabin" ship April 29th.  
Luxurious accommodations at a re-  
markably low cost.

Here To Stay.—L. C. Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet  
Corporation, says, "The schedule of the United States Lines will  
be maintained. The service will be continued permanently."

Make your bookings now, phone or write today

**UNITED STATES LINES**  
75 State Street      Telephone Congress 4815-16      Boston  
Or see your local agent  
Managing Committee for  
**UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD**

#### Other Sailings

George-Washington	April 5
America	April 9
President Roosevelt	April 19
President Harding	April 28

It's speedy, too. The complete circuit of the globe  
requires but 110 days, which includes sufficient time at  
each port of call for short trips to the interior.

Thus, leaving New York, you may visit Havana, the  
Panama Canal, the Pacific Coast, the Orient and con-  
tinue to the British Straits Settlements, Alexandria,  
Naples, Marseilles.

While you are in port (except during the week at  
New York) the ship is your hotel without additional  
expense.

Use what part of the service you choose. Tickets  
are sold for all or any part of the trip.

But the one feature that has never before been  
offered to the public is the optional stopover privilege.  
In any land that particularly interests you, remain for  
two weeks, four weeks or longer.

And you can go now, for the entire cost of this voyage  
is but little, if any, more than your ordinary home  
expenses.

Mail the coupon and receive complete details. Or  
call at the Dollar Steamship Line office or at any local  
ticket or tourist agent.

### Seven Sister Ships Sailing Round the World with the Sun

	Leaves New York	Leaves Los Angeles	Leaves San Francisco
President Polk	Mar. 25	Mar. 29	
President Monroe	Mar. 20	Apr. 8	
President Harrison	Apr. 3	Apr. 22	Apr. 26
President Van Buren	Apr. 17	May 5	May 10
President Hayes	May 1	May 20	May 24
President Adams	May 15	June 3	June 7
President Garfield	May 29	June 17	June 21



## 21 World Ports

reached on regular bi-weekly schedule by Seven Sister Steamships—  
**President Ships**—offering a wholly new type of service—  
optional stopovers—speedy, dependable, luxurious travel

**THE new interport and round the world service of  
the Dollar Steamship Line offers unique and valuable  
advantages to all travellers.**

**Seven great sister steamships—President Ships—  
have recently been commissioned to make 21 important  
ports on a regular fortnightly schedule.**

**This means dependable travel, as is attested by the  
fact that the U. S. Government has commissioned  
these ships to carry the U. S. Mail.**

**It's speedy, too. The complete circuit of the globe  
requires but 110 days, which includes sufficient time at  
each port of call for short trips to the interior.**

**Thus, leaving New York, you may visit Havana, the  
Panama Canal, the Pacific Coast, the Orient and con-  
tinue to the British Straits Settlements, Alexandria,  
Naples, Marseilles.**

**While you are in port (except during the week at  
New York) the ship is your hotel without additional  
expense.**

**Use what part of the service you choose. Tickets  
are sold for all or any part of the trip.**

**But the one feature that has never before been  
offered to the public is the optional stopover privilege.  
In any land that particularly interests you, remain for  
two weeks, four weeks or longer.**

**When you are ready to continue, another Dollar  
Steamship will be at your service providing accommoda-  
tions and comforts exactly like those on the ship on  
which you started.**

**Thus you enjoy a flexibility of travel that until now  
has never been available except on a private yacht.  
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## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

### The Week in Prague

**Prague, Feb. 26**  
THE question of the boundary at  
Somosova has just been settled  
between Czechoslovakia and Hun-  
gary. The League of Nations made a  
recommendation on the subject in  
April of last year, and the two coun-  
tries have been negotiating as to  
the application of this recom-  
mendation. Two protocols have been  
signed, one regulating the use by  
Czech officials of the station of  
Somosova which goes to Hungary, the  
other determining the conditions for  
the exploitation of certain quarries  
near Somosova which are given to  
Czechoslovakia for strategic reasons,  
but whose products are necessary to  
Hungary.

Parliamentary elections will soon be  
held in Sub-Carpinthian Ruthenia, the  
patch of territory at the easternmost  
end of the Republic. The Ruthenians  
will proceed to the election of nine  
deputies and four senators. Sub-  
Carpinthian Ruthenia is protected by  
special provisions in the Treaties and  
in the Constitution. It is assured of its  
own Diet, which "shall legislate in  
linguistic, educational and religious  
matters, and in matters of domestic admin-  
istration". In addition, it has the  
right to be represented in the Czechoslovak  
Parliament, on the basis of the  
general suffrage law of the country.  
No provision has yet been made for  
the election of the Diet, and the Ruthenians  
exercise their other right—of  
election in the Czechoslovak Parlia-  
ment—for the first time. Reasons given  
for the delay are that this district is  
very backward and has had to be orga-  
nized, and, indeed, the Czechoslovak  
Government is doing genuine work of  
development here; but the Government  
has also been afraid that the Ruthenian  
delegates would come into Parliament  
on the opposition side and would  
endanger the very small majority  
which the coalition possesses.

Pragers speak of this winter as the  
longest and hardest for several years.  
The Vitava has been completely  
frozen over since Christmas. Hun-  
dreds of people walk across it morn-  
ing and evening on their way to  
and from work and stores have  
enjoyed a record season. Unhappily,  
the skaters' joy means misfortune to  
others, in this case the iron and timber  
traders. The Elbe is frozen,  
and transport by rail through  
Germany is very costly. In many cases  
exporters are waiting until the river  
is free again, and the execution of  
orders from the western countries is  
being held up.

German rail transport rates are  
however, more favorable to Czechoslovak  
exporters than they were a  
short time ago. The German rail-  
ways do not want Czechoslovak goods  
to go by the Elbe, and the prospect of  
competition from the Adriatic routes  
is still more serious from the  
German point of view, especially now that  
the difficulties between Yugoslavia and  
Italy are regulated. Consequently  
there are considerably lower rates for  
the more important classes of Czechoslovak  
goods in transit to the North  
Sea and Baltic ports. In general the  
transport situation is now distinctly  
easier for the iron and timber trades.  
There is a promise of lower  
transport tariffs in Austria, and in

### Letters to the Editor

**Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their  
suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible  
for the facts or opinions so presented.**

**The State of Education in Russia  
To the Editor of the Christian Science  
Monitor:**

The author of a special correspond-  
ence article from Moscow appearing in  
the issue of Jan. 3 of The Christian  
Science Monitor quoted the declaration  
of the Comintern to the effect that  
Russian Sovnatsk "can only learn from America"  
whose program, which has been accepted  
in theory and is being worked out  
in practice, provides for a close  
connection between the school and the  
community. Commenting upon the  
declaration, the author of the article  
states: "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say  
that John Dewey's idea of learning by  
doing is the most distinctive factor in  
the activity of the new Russian school."

While deplored the number of ill-  
iterate young people, correspondents  
from various parts of the country de-  
clare (Investig. November-December,  
1923) that "secret schools" organized  
by priests, nuns and teachers "of the old  
regime" have been liquidated and  
the church has lost its influence.

No, sir, John Dewey's ideas are not a  
distinctive factor in the activity of the  
new Russian school, and cannot be, any  
more than a palm tree can grow amid  
the snows of the Arctic. In order that  
these ideas be applied, an atmosphere  
of freedom, healthy morality and  
cheerful energy must prevail in the  
Russian school. The spirit prevailing in  
Russia under a régime of tyranny is  
the very reverse of an atmosphere  
of freedom.

I could not venture to trespass upon  
the hospitality of your columns in order  
to produce conclusive evidence that the  
so-called "secret schools" organized  
by priests, nuns and teachers "of the old  
regime" have been liquidated and  
the church has lost its influence.

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of freedom.

C. NABOKOFF,  
5 Lissongrove, London, N. W. 1.

### Farming in Canada and the United States

To the Editor of The Christian Science  
Monitor:

In an article which appeared in the  
Monitor of a recent date re the condition  
of the United States farmer, the  
writer, George T. Odell, stated among  
other things that a large number of  
the American farmers were bankrupt  
and leaving their farms. He then went  
on to say that many were coming to  
Canada and buying the cheap fertile  
lands of the Canadian west, and explained  
that the freight rates were  
cheaper in Canada for similar distances  
etc. I would like to correct this last  
part by stating that thousands and  
thousands of Canadian farmers are  
leaving the Dominion and have been  
doing so for the past three years, and  
that just as soon as they can get money

enough to get out they go mostly to  
the United States. Many even bring  
over their household goods,  
stock, etc., and let the creditors divide  
it among themselves. The fact is that  
the farmer can no longer farm under  
present conditions in Canada.

In reference to the statement re  
freight rates, I would say that the market  
of the farmers of western Canada  
is indeed the most difficult in the world.  
They have no home market like  
the United States farmers, and that  
they are also barred from the United  
States market. This last fact has very  
little effect on the Canadian farmer; however,  
as Europe set his market in  
the past and will continue to do so for  
some time to come, The United States  
consumer has a great distance to his  
markets and, therefore, does not pay  
even one-half the freight charges on  
his products. The reason for this  
movement is the price the consumer re-  
ceives and what the consumer re-  
ceives amounts up into the hundreds  
of per cent. The remedy lies with the  
farmers themselves to eliminate com-  
petition in all its forms, and having es-  
tablished co-operation, to market all  
their products to the consumer. This  
is indeed their duty to themselves and  
to the ultimate consumers. Are they  
willing to accept this responsibility?

L. McCOMBE,  
Hurley, Alberta.

### EL PASO DYKED ROAD TO CURB RIVER FLOOD

To the Editor of The Christian Science  
Monitor:

First steps in eliminating the  
annual flood damage to a large section  
of this city lying along the Rio  
Grande are seen in the contract just  
granted by El Paso County Commissioners  
to the United States Reclamation  
Commission for construction of a dyke  
across the river eight miles long, eight feet  
high and 80 feet wide at the top.

This will hold the river to its course  
past several newly-settled additions,  
and prevent the streams from inundating  
even a portion of the business section  
in the southside or cutting back into its  
old bed.

After the completion of the dyke,  
federal and local engineers plan to  
straighten several bends in the Rio  
Grande. The dyke and highway con-

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## Life Among the Samoyedes, an Arctic Reminiscence

By DR. RICHARD FOHLE

Braschaw, Germany  
Special Correspondent

This time we again crossed the open water to the west coast of the Arctic Peninsula, which extends out into the Arctic Ocean. It is early morning and stormy, with the wind and waves in mighty irregular gusts from the Kainan Mountains. A few polar divers and elder ducks fly close to the boat, in search of food. Farther out to sea dolphins leap through the water in long rows with an elegant sweep, giving the effect of a great sea serpent. At our right the coast is bounded by a narrow line of slate cliffs, their surface rubbed smooth by ice. Sea, air, and land look gray. The only refreshing part is the invigorating breeze.

Suddenly the monotony is relieved by a large herd of reindeer. Swiftly grazing, they pass along the shore, their color white, brown, and blackish-brown; the stags with gigantic antlers, the cows tenderly caring for their calves. High, upon a projecting point, appears the form of a Samoyede, one of the Mongolian population of this region, leaning upon his long spear staff; his very position expresses curiosity and astonishment at the presence of our boat. At length Foma, our guide, famous for his exact knowledge of the coast, inquires whether there are no huts visible on shore, and, sure enough, there they are, almost within reach, but in such harmony with the gray-green landscape that I had not seen them. The sail drawn in, we row to shore among many winding reefs, overgrown with seaweed.

## An Arctic Oasis.

While the men were busy with the boat and camping arrangements, we two—my brother-in-law and I—quickly walked inland, pushing our way through close willow thickets, until we set foot upon a brightly colored oasis, where grew yellow buttercups and glove flowers, interspersed with blue gentian and delicately fragrant alpine forget-me-nots, rose-colored gill-flowers, red windflowers, purple cranberry, white parfassin and saxifrage, overshadowed here and there by the broad-leaved monkshood, larkspur and angelica.

When we returned we found comfortable quarters in the hut. The next day two Samoyedes, brothers, paid us a visit. An agreement was made with them, and we placed ourselves upon their narrow sleds to accompany them to their tenting place only a few yards away. Sleds are the only suitable vehicle in the tundra. Two kinds are used. One kind is built heavily and serves for transporting the owner's entire possessions, whenever a change of tenting place is necessary; the very light, narrow sleds are used for people only. No better vehicle could be imagined for this wild chase over stick and stone, over bumps and roots.

## A Samoyede Home.

Quickly we reached the tent, which stood upon a knoll so as to keep the reindeer in view. Not far away rested the herd, numbering about a thousand, peacefully chewing the cud.

Before going inside we stopped to see the reindeer herds and buy a few calves. Two Samoyedes, the younger of the two men, and his 6-year-old son took their lassoes, which they call tydes, and rushed over to the herd, meanwhile emitting wild and inarticulate yells; all the dogs followed, amidst loud barking and howling. We repaired to a knoll for observation while the herd was roused and separated into groups, and Jewess and his boys took position for lassoing. Jewess selected a certain calf and caught it, and it was interesting to note how skilfully the little chap handled the lasso; after a few attempts he, too, caught his calf and pluckily let it drag him until his father came to his assistance.

When we enter the tent we find it partially dark and filled with smoke from the wet fire wood. Opposite the entrance we note a large wooden chest with painted flower decorations, such as are found in any Russian farmhouse. Over the fire a gigantic cast-iron soup kettle is suspended from a cross beam. In the corner hangs an array of smoked reindeer meat, dear to the appetite of Samoyedes.

One of the women is stirring the soup, which has been thickened with browned rice flour. Another woman is kneading bread dough; she replenishes the fire with birch bark and dry wood, takes up a thick pole, about two feet in length and deep brown in color from former use, spreads the dough round about this pole, presses it on tightly and then sticks the pole in the ground near the fire, where it is turned often so as to bake evenly all over. Thus the Samoyedes bake bread.

A new and shiny samovar, a white teapot, and rather pretty white and gold cups are set out. Jewess's wife fills one wooden bowl with stone-hard sweet cookies, colored white, pink, and blue, another one with marmalade, and a third one with butter. Most of these things have been bought in Mexico. From a decorated tin pail she

lays out some berries and puts them on an unashed tin plate. From a corner of the tent the little boy brings some recently gathered wild flowers, some reindeer hair, dried ground berries, and some dried slate pieces.

During the long ride a deep silence was observed—not a word could be spared from our friends. We had an opportunity to admire the playful ease and agility with which our reindeer climbed the steep cliff over fragments of rock and jagged slate piles.

An almost rock marked the object of our trip. It is about 5 meters (16 feet) high, the only one of its kind in the vicinity, and constituted the background for about 15 idols, the

This meal lasts for hours, which

## Eugene Field's Denver Castle

Denver, Colo.

Special Correspondence

IT IS little and low, this gray frame house with trim of green, dating back to the middle years of Denver history, if not to an earlier day. Half-hidden by a wealth of green vines and one enormous lilac bush that touches the eaves, it looks out upon the world from a group of motley neighbors—a still smaller house of red brick crowding close upon its rear, a much larger hotel edging close upon its left, like a veritable bully.

They, however, are the incongruous neighbors. Surely no more than half a glance is required to know that the small frame structure sitting in

bosom the new managing editor of the Denver Tribune—Eugene Field. He was young also—barely 30—and as full of exuberance as the youthful city. They adored each other.

But while the city knew him as "the most indefatigable merry-maker that ever turned night into day, a pastmaster in the art of mimicry, the most inveterate practical joker that ever violated the proprieties of friendship, time, and occasion," and the Tribune office knew him as the most tireless of managing editors, producing reams and reams of copy and varying his toils with jokes upon the entire staff, the house knew quite another side of him.

This one-story, five-room house was then his castle. Did he not tell in "The Good Knight and His Lady" how the Lady Julia "leased her castle by the year?" This was perhaps the castle of the poem, for here lived Eugene Field, the Lady Julia, their daughter "Trotty," otherwise Mary French Field, their son Melvin G., whom the world now knows as "Little Boy Blue," their son "Pinky," otherwise Eugene Jr., and their son "Daley," otherwise Frederick Field.

Surely if the rest of Denver never suspected the brilliant future before the young editor, who received his guest in a bottomless black-walnut chair and whose pranks were known in every newspaper office and green room in the country, the old house must have guessed the secret.

Field and Bill Nye

It guessed it, probably, before "Bill Nye" of the Laramie Boomers dropped through the yawning seat of the walnut chair into friendship with his informal host, even before Oscar Wilde heard of the clever impersonation of himself by that same young editor with his sunflower and flowing hair and fine ladanu.

There are those who say the old house witnessed the beginning of "The Tribune Primer" on a certain Sunday while the printer's devil waited for copy that was overdue and not forthcoming. And why not say so? Here is the vine-clad porch—its flooring patched, its screening gone, and its limited space rather crowded now with a superannuated chair and a coal bucket—that the printer's devil must have crossed. Here is the very bell is the center panel of the door beneath the small panes of glass that he must have rung quite sharply as a printer's devil would.

Here, too, is the front room where no doubt the good knight and his family were assembled that Sunday afternoon. Time certainly has wrought few changes in this portion of the house. Except for the drop-cord electric light in the center of the room there might be none at all. This dark brown wall paper, with the large darker medallions had its inspiration, if not its origin, in those mid-Victorian years, which were also mid-Denver years. This carpet, this sofa, this sewing-machine, this coal heating stove could all have occupied their

latter roughly worked from driftwood. We photographed the offering stone from several angles, put a few encroachments of its neighbors, is eligible to membership in pioneer and literary associations, as it pleases.

The only difficulty is that the glances are so seldom forthcoming these days. The world, this small gray frame looks out upon with its two front windows has grown incongruous, too—electric wires and poles, smooth-surfaced streets, high modern buildings that shut out the last view of the mountains. Tourists, of course, flashing by in gay motors, have time only for the imposing structure of the Federal Mint across the way. They do not see its more venerable neighbor.

But little does the old house care. It turns its face slightly aside from a full view of the mint toward the civic center and the library on West Colfax Avenue, as if the interest corner of the library were worth more than all the treasures of the mint. And no doubt it is—to this house.

Memories of a Pea and Wag

For you must know this house has memories such that it can well afford to be indifferent to progress and to tourists. It sits here drowsing in the bright Colorado sunshine of a day when it was young and the mile-high city was in its early twenties. It was then that the house welcomed to its

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triangular yard, indifferent to all its neighbors, is eligible to membership in pioneer and literary associations, as it pleases.

The only difficulty is that the glances are so seldom forthcoming these days. The world, this small gray frame looks out upon with its two front windows has grown incongruous, too—electric wires and poles, smooth-surfaced streets, high modern buildings that shut out the last view of the mountains. Tourists, of course, flashing by in gay motors, have time only for the imposing structure of the Federal Mint across the way. They do not see its more venerable neighbor.

But little does the old house care. It turns its face slightly aside from a full view of the mint toward the civic center and the library on West Colfax Avenue, as if the interest corner of the library were worth more than all the treasures of the mint. And no doubt it is—to this house.

Memories of a Pea and Wag

For you must know this house has memories such that it can well afford to be indifferent to progress and to tourists. It sits here drowsing in the bright Colorado sunshine of a day when it was young and the mile-high city was in its early twenties. It was then that the house welcomed to its

# CHIEF INTEREST IS CENTERED IN THE SPECIALTIES

Good Advances Are Made by  
Many Issues—Buying Orders  
Well Distributed

Constructive forces were at work at the opening of today's New York stock market, distributing buying orders throughout the list, which displayed a firm tone. Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, advanced one point, and most preferred, advanced one point, and most of the standard industrials improved fractionally.

Market Street Railway prior preferred dropped  $\frac{1}{2}$  points to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a new 1924 low.

Prices in the general list moved upward in the early dealings, but the principal fluctuations took place in the specialties, particularly those in which pools are known to be operating.

General Electric advanced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Corn Products, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and DuPont 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , while American Can, United States Cast Iron Pipe and Mack Truck moved up a point or so.

Weakness developed in Goodrich and Commercial Solvents A, each of which sagged about a point.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

**Trading Restricted.**

Continuation of easy money rates contributed to the strength of the morning market, but trading was again on a restricted scale due to the apparent indisposition of professional traders to extend their commitments until after the income tax payments have been disposed of.

Railroad shares benefited by the inauguration of dividends on Southern Railway common, Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred advanced 1 point to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Norfolk & Western recovering a similar advance and Norfolk & Southern moving up a point. Baldwin and American Can moved up a point or more, but trading in other standard industrials was quiet. National Lead advanced 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  points.

Famous Players, Kelly Springfield, Piero Oil preferred and Stewart Warner yielded 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  points on selling pressure.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

**Domestic Bonds Strong.**

Speculative interest in the bond market, reviving on prospects of considerable new financing next week after disposal of tax payments, centered today in domestic issues, which were active and higher.

Substantial recovery was made by Wilson & Co. bonds upon the announcement that plans for the management of the capital had been abandoned, and by Virginia-Carolina obligations. Wilson convertible as moved up 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  points and the company's first, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Virginia, Carolina 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , General Electric 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Puna Algarve Sugar 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  gained from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  points.

Norfolk & Western, New Haven, Baltimore & Ohio, and Seaboard issues were benefited by the favorable outlook for higher railroad earnings and dividends.

Foreign bonds held firm in quiet trading.

## FINE RECORD FOR FAMOUS PLAYERS

Earnings for Last Half Decade  
Average \$15.52 a Share

Although the Famous Players report covering operations in the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, was not the best ever issued by the company, it showed a very comfortable margin of net earnings after both preferred and common dividends.

Net income in the year was \$4,240,668. Allowing for preferred dividends, the balance available for the common stock was \$3,529,888. This was equivalent to \$14.96 a share on the \$100 par value of no-par common outstanding. Common dividends required \$1,658,240, or \$8 a share. Surplus for the year was \$1,671,628.

The corporation wrote off \$1,541,629 last year. The profit and loss surplus at the end of 1922 amounted to \$9,450,111. This was equivalent to nearly \$35 a share on the common.

In the five years ended 1923 Famous Players aggregate net income was \$21,460,977. In this period preferred dividends required \$4,144,806, leaving \$18,177 for the common stock. The total is equal to \$77.68 a share on the present common capitalization, or more than \$8 above the current market price of the stock.

Famous Players, in other words, has averaged to show \$15.52 a share on the common in the half decade. In this period the corporation has carried to surplus \$8,489,501, or the equivalent of nearly \$26 a share on the common. Common dividends in the five years amounted to \$7,285,682.

Two recent Famous Players released are holding money. "The Covered Wagon" which showed nearly 600 times in New York, and "The Ten Commandments," now showing in Boston, are said to be the best earners that the corporation has ever produced. The latter cost nearly \$2,000,000 to produce, and is expected to net something like \$10,000,000.

## CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES FIRMER

CHICAGO, March 14—Wheat showed a firmer tendency today in the early dealings than for several days past. Strength of Liverpool quotations was a bullish factor. The opening, which ranged from 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  higher, with May 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  higher, was followed by declines to slightly below Saturday's finish and then by something of a rally.

Corn, after opening 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  higher, May 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ , steadied at around yesterday's latest figure.

Oats started unchanged to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  up, May 46, and held within narrow limits. Provisions were little changed.

**WILSON CO. PLAN DEFEATED.** NEW YORK. March 14—Wilson Company has dropped the plan of issuing new stock because of the opposition of the president. Wilson says it is now necessary to sell the preferred dividend, and blamed Swift interests for the opposition.

**COMMONWEALTH POWER.** Earnings of the Commonwealth Power Corporation for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1924, applicable to 1923 and depreciation and interest, were \$1,784,325, or 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  a share on the \$100 par value of shares of common stock, after provision for depreciation.

**PRESSED STEEL CAR.** PITTSBURGH, March 14—Pressed Steel Car Company received a contract for 1000 steel refrigerators, 1000 refrigerator cars from the Fruit Growers, 1000 ton hopper cars and 1000 additional hopper cars from New York Central.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

Air Radios 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  77 $\frac{1}{2}$  77 $\frac{1}{2}$  77 $\frac{1}{2}$  77 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ajax Hub 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Alaska Gold 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Allied Chemicals 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$

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## HOGS SELL AT HIGH POINT IN RECENT MONTHS

Best Grade Reach \$7.60—Quality Cattle in Good Demand—Sheep Lower

CHICAGO, March 14 (Special)—Hog prices have touched the highest prices in five months this week. The best heavy grade is listed up to \$7.40, or 10 cents higher than a week ago, with a few a shade higher. Most of the 240 to 300-pound swines are selling at \$7.40 and the 175 to 225-pound class of butchers at \$7.15 to \$7.30. Underweight light hogs are taken at \$6.75 to \$7.25. More of the medium and heavy grade hogs have been received of late and fewer of the light.

The cattle market is steady. There is a good demand in the trade for choice steers, selling from \$10.50 to \$12. The plainer kinds move more slowly, as the principal demand is for something that has been fed to a satisfactory beef finish. Eastern orders have been liberal this week, which has proved a strong support to the trade for the better grades.

One short fed steers have been hard to sell all week and are considered a little lower than a week ago. This applies largely to the plain lightweight cattle, selling at \$7.60 to \$8.

Cows and heifers find a pretty good outlet at steady prices. Buyers put much emphasis on quality. A choice grade cow is quoted at \$10.50 with the bulk at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Demand for calves is strong and prices are higher. Steers \$10 to \$11 and plain rough heavy \$8 to \$9.

Liberal supplies have weakened the market in the sheep section. Buyers are bent on getting prices down and, with a lack of outside demand, sellers are compelled to do the same. Most of the lambs are quoted 25 to 50 cents lower than at the high time of the week, which was Monday. A good class of killing lambs sells at \$15.75 @ \$16.

Lightweight lambs are bought at \$15 to \$15.50. A survey indicates that the crop of early spring lambs will be larger than last year. The market conditions have not been favorable this year, especially in California. Generally the first spring lamb come from the Pacific coast in April.

## FEBRUARY COTTON CONSUMPTION LESS THAN IN JANUARY

WASHINGTON, March 14—Cotton consumed during February totalled 507,867 bales, compared with 576,644 of lint and 41,698 of linters, in January this year, and 566,805 of lint and 47,295 of linters in February last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand Feb. 29 was reported as follows:

In continuing establishments 15,758,272 bales of lint and 123,098 of linters, compared with 15,633,935 of lint and 120,034 of linters on Jan. 31, this year, and 2,020,900 of lint and 167,532 linters on Feb. 28, last year.

In public storage and at compresses 2,465,008 bales of lint and 87,079 of linters, compared with 2,046,486 of lint and 82,000 of linters on Jan. 31, this year and 2,903,304 of lint and 45,032 of linters on Feb. 28, last year.

Imports in February totalled 48,801 bales, compared with 47,653 in January this year and 65,329 in February last year.

Exports totalled 482,146 bales, including 35,715 including 7,925 of linters, compared with 446,258 including 7,925 of linters in January this year and 559,657 including 4925 linters in February last year.

Cotton spinners active during February numbered 32,689,785, compared with 32,839,806 in January this year and 35,304,423 in February last year.

## JANUARY COTTON CLOTH IMPORTS UNDER DECEMBER

Textile men who were alarmed at the huge imports of cotton cloth in December—the total reaching 32,369,907 square yards, the largest quantity ever entering this country in a single month—may take some comfort in the January figure just given out, showing a drop to 18,734,857 square yards, although the decline may be considered as partly seasonal.

During the latter half of 1922, cotton cloth imports began to assume a volume which attracted much attention. By November they had reached nearly 19,000,000 square yards. Then came the record-breaking December, the total value of imported cotton cloth for the year 1923 reached \$47,180,033, compared with \$39,073,450 in 1922 and only \$8,922,214 in 1913.

Or 18,734,857 square yards imported in January, 10,030,451 square yards were unbleached goods. This amounts to a steady increase of the American gray goods market, once considered almost impregnable.

England is by far the heaviest exporter, no less than 94 per cent of the January imports coming from British looms. These goods are landed here at from 2 to 3 cents a pound less than the American class of manufacture. Textile men say there can be no profit for England at present prices.

## FOR PROTECTION OF INVESTORS

In an effort to prevent a repetition of the schemes and swindles which in the last five years have taken probably \$50,000,000 from the pockets of New England investors, the Boston Financial News offers prizes of \$250 for the best thought which can be put into working force to protect investors of New England.

"When such a situation can exist there must be something wrong with the law or its administration," declares R. W. McNeil, editor and publisher of the Boston Financial News. "Blue sky laws have been passed but they are insufficient. Unsound investments have taken millions more will be lost and legitimate investment business injured."

Secretary George A. Rich of the Boston Stock Exchange, Howard Connelly, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and R. W. McNeil will constitute the board of judges to award the prizes for the best suggestions submitted.

**BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT**  
NEW YORK, March 14—Gross operating revenue of street railway subsidiaries of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation in January was \$2,282,228, making net earnings of \$1,000,000. Operations in January indicate a continuation of improved earnings. Under the reorganization plan gross for the corresponding seven months of the preceding year totalled \$2,180,359.

## BUSINESS PROSPERS ON HAND-TO-MOUTH BUYING METHODS

NEW YORK, March 14—Bankers and manufacturers agree with Charles M. Bohwab, who told President Coolidge that while general business conditions are sound and prosperous, development and extension work is being held up by increases due to the oil hysteria and efforts to block tax reduction legislation.

One good proof of this is found in the steel industry. As an example, the United States Steel Corporation is operating around 88 per cent of capacity on unfilled orders over 4,800,000 tons for the current period in the plant when Steel operated about 90 per cent of capacity, unfilled orders averaged between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons. In 1920, they got as high as 11,118,000 tons.

Many large concerns are continuing their purchases to immediate needs only, which accounts for high production on comparatively small bookings.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY FEATURES RAILS

### Declaration of Initial Dividend of \$1.25 Sends Stock Up Nearly 5 Points

With the declaration yesterday of the long awaited Southern Railway dividend the stock jumped nearly 5 points to \$5, furnishing one of the features of the day's market. While the declaration of the \$1.25 dividend was not designated as a quarterly payment the opinion prevails that this rate will be maintained, thereby placing the stock on a \$4 annual basis.

French bonds are arriving in small quantities as permits are obtained, while importers of Spanish sole leather are doing well. British iron tanners are more busy. Few chrome oil tanners are, however, in business, several yards either being closed down altogether, or working at a much reduced rate.

As regards upper stock holders appear to be in a strong position. Box and willow calf have advanced by two or three pence per foot during the last few months, and the leather itself is advancing. British horn tanners are more busy. Few chrome oil tanners are, however, in business, several yards either being closed down altogether, or working at a much reduced rate.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
Orange (Continued)	Pasadena (Continued)	Pasadena (Continued)	Pasadena (Continued)	Riverside	San Diego (Continued)	The Boston Store A. M. BINGHAM	A DOLLAR'S WORTH	San Jose	Santa Ana (Continued)	Santa Monica (Continued)	
MOORE & VANDERMAST "THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES" For Men and Boys 115-118 SOUTH GLASSELL STREET C. J. ENDER A Full Line of Choice Meats 122 N. GLASSELL ST. PHONE 118 L. W. THOMPSON IGNITION WORKS Hobbs Batteries	"Over 35 Years of Service" Real Estate-Rentals Insurance of all kinds. WILLIAM WILSON CO. Pasadena Telephone Los Angeles 50 Grand Avenue, Pasadena, Calif. 42433	"Over 35 Years of Service" Real Estate-Rentals Insurance of all kinds. BROWN AND WHITE CABS Touring Cars and Limousines COLORADO 10 PASADENA	COLORADO 10 EVERY DRIVER AN ESCORT BROWN AND WHITE CABS Touring Cars and Limousines COLORADO 10 PASADENA	THE ARK Housefurnishing Co. MAIN AT 6TH STREET	San Diego The Boston Store A. M. BINGHAM	A DOLLAR'S WORTH	San Jose	SEARCHING FOR SOMETHING IN JEWELRY BOXES?	HOFFMAN JEWELRY SHOP	BOY LACES (for men's montages) on modest budget. Monthly in- stalments are conceded to be the safest security extant. 7% Prudence Certificates are thus secured. Issued in amounts from \$100.00 up to \$1000.00 units, and in multiples to \$4000.00. Redemable at par and in- terest after one year at option of owner on any dividend date. Divi- dends mailed quarterly from issued date.	
Pasadena	R. S. MUSIC CO. 124 EAST COLORADO ST. PASADENA	Plumbing and Heating Carpools and General Excavating Any Job from \$100.00 up to \$1000. Every Work Clean, Neat, Efficient and Reasonable.	THE ARK Housefurnishing Co. MAIN AT 6TH STREET	THE ARK Housefurnishing Co. MAIN AT 6TH STREET	San Diego The Boston Store A. M. BINGHAM	A DOLLAR'S WORTH	San Jose	SEARCHING FOR SOMETHING IN JEWELRY BOXES?	HOFFMAN JEWELRY SHOP	BOY LACES (for men's montages) on modest budget. Monthly in- stalments are conceded to be the safest security extant. 7% Prudence Certificates are thus secured. Issued in amounts from \$100.00 up to \$1000.00 units, and in multiples to \$4000.00. Redemable at par and in- terest after one year at option of owner on any dividend date. Divi- dends mailed quarterly from issued date.	
PASADENA BANK Commercial Savings and Escrow Departments offer you a complete Banking Service Safe Deposit Vaults 245 EAST COLORADO STREET Telephone Fair Oaks 1100	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS Welcome to all visitors the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 1100 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA	
The HILL & DALE HATS Sports Wear HOWARTER'S 205 East Colorado Street	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	R. A. ROBERTS CO. DISTINCTIVE DRAPERIES A Phone Call Will Bring a Decorator to Your Home F. O. 1107	
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FOUR NASH SIX EARL LINDLEY MOTOR CO. 537 West Colorado St. Fair Oaks 584	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	ROYAL LAUNDRY CO. LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS 445 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 63	
Margaret Miller Merritt Teacher of Violin Myra Irene Smith Teacher of Piano and Harp 80 South Marion Ave. 501-502-503	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	VROMAN'S BOOK STORE 205 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	
THE WHITE GARAGE Repair Work Guaranteed, Storage T. A. BRADY, Prop. 1816 B. Colorado St. Corner Allen Fair Oaks 1524	Books—Stationery & Market 190 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.										
Have you tried the Two Sisters BAKERY? Lake Ave. at California St. PASADENA	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	OAK KNOLL GROCERY & MARKET East California St. near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People" Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607	
F. G. NOVIS SHOES EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING 1222 N. Colorado St. Phone Colorado 600	BOOKS—STATIONERY PICTURE FRAMING 190 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.										
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK COURTEOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS, CONSERVATIVE STEWART D. WELSH Sporting Goods and Hardware The Store for the "Out-Doors" Colorado 2728 22 S. Los Robles Ave.	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	ENTERPRISE HARDWARE CO. "Quality with Consistent Prices" STANDARD LINES 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101	
HILL & CARDEN Clothing, Furnishings and Hats Colorado 1886 41 NORTH FAIR OAKS	ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP PARADE										
OLIVE HENS PAINTED & FADED	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	Schaffer Gown Shop Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gowns Made to Order. Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.	
BABETTE EXQUISITE LINGERIE Trousseaux & Specialty Fair Oaks 4869	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	THE MODEL GROCERY CO. QUALITY 250 East Colorado St. PRICE SERVICE Colo. 2600	
BABETTE EXQUISITE LINGERIE Trousseaux & Specialty Fair Oaks 4869	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	PASADENA CORSET SHOP HELEN B. FORD, Corsette ROBES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE 208 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 3338	
W. H. SWIHART Quality Plumbing Service 8225 E. COLORADO ST. PHONE COLO. 3345	CROWN CITY TRUNK FACTORY 100% COLORADO 102										
W. H. SWIHART Quality Plumbing Service 8225 E. COLORADO ST. PHONE COLO. 3345	NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, INC. 65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1100	NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, INC. 65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1100	NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, INC. 65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1100	N							

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924

## GREAT BRITAIN LINKS FAR-FLING DOMINIONS INTO ONE GREAT WHOLE



BRITAIN'S sons, since Raleigh, have gone to the ends of the earth and planted there the flag of England. They followed the paths of the seven seas in sailing ships and liners. They went to the tropics by jungle trek, and by sledge dogs into the north. They were scouts of a Greater Britain, and wherever they went they blazed a trail of progress. They carried the strength of Old England, and from Mackenzie Bay to Cape Town they built it into the outposts of an Empire. They cleared and planted and built until a new world came into being—the world of Imperial Britain.

And now, back over those deep-sea paths, there are coming the trophies of that contest. Britain has called for the fruits of its planting. The sons of those first adventurers, laden with the tribute of an Empire, are returning to record the achievements of these centuries of pioneering. And camps that have become great cities, outposts that have grown to statehood, settlements that are dominions, are preparing, now, in England, to show the picture of that progress.

## Exhibition Will Give Bird's-Eye View of the Empire

The exhibition which opens in April, at Wembley, on the outskirts of London, will show, in miniature, the whole of the British Empire. Five minutes will suffice to take the traveler from Montreal to Sydney or from the Arctic Circle to the Equator. And the ice and the palms are as real as one finds north of Hudson Bay or in the Congo. Never before, perhaps, has so vast a world been so perfectly compressed into the area of one day's journey. One-fourth of the world will be shown at Wembley—one-fourth of the world in native dress on its native village streets; in the modern thoroughfares of its cities; at work in its industries; at play; at school; at the vast task of building the prosperity and culture of a vast empire and a new civilization.

Newfoundland, first of the Empire's colonies, will bring the furs and the mineral resources, the products of northern forests, and the fish of the North Atlantic. Iron ore will be brought from the famous Bell Island Mine, one of the largest mines in the world.

## Australia's Achievements

Australia, condensed to five and one-half acres, will be a complete representation of the great Dominion in the Indian Ocean. Pioneering, in Australia, is not something of a day that is past. It is an insistent demand of the present. The resources of the country have scarcely been touched. Western cities have grown up on the fringes of the country,

corded at Wembley. From Australian sheep to orchard products, the sources of Australian prosperity will be shown: dairy products, orchards, gardens, forestry, cereals, plants, cottons, vineyards, mining, shipping and transportation. And, in the grounds about the pavilion, a bit of Australia has been planted—with native flora and trees.

Between Australia and New Zealand the little island of Fiji will have a pavilion of its own.

## A Carved Maori House

New Zealand, housed in a pavilion the interior of which depicts, on its walls, the history of the Dominion, will show the sports of the country as well as its serious industries. Natural history exhibits, too, will be an additional feature. Fish, swordfish and kingfish and fish of many sorts, all of them preserved in blocks of ice, will illustrate the sporting, as well as the industrial, advantages of the waters of the South Atlantic.

An interesting feature of New Zealand's exhibit will be the carved Maori house, a house which was

completed in 1874 on the ratification of peace between two tribes which had been at war for many years.

India, its vast expanse compressed to the area of three acres, will picture at Wembley its artistic beauties as well as its industrial and cultural advance. The Taj Mahal at Agra and the Jami Masjid at Delhi will be shown, in miniature—though not so minute, after all, since the minarets of the Wembley Jama Masjid will be 110 feet high.

The arts and crafts, the metal work and weaving and carving in wood and ivory—which have made Indian art renowned in the shops of the world—will be displayed in the great pavilion. There will be models showing the famous Khyber Pass and those parts of the Indian frontier where the Chitral and Tirah campaigns were fought. Models will be shown, also, which will indicate the advance in railway construction.

The activity of the ports of India—Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi—will also be depicted, and ships of the ancient East will be on exhibit. Indian timber and its uses will form the subject of a particularly attrac-

tive and instructive courtyard, built by the Indian Forest Department.

Indian Princes have joined with the British authorities in completing the Indian exhibit.

## South Africa's Products Displayed

Canada, its vast extent from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Vancouver, encompassed within a great pavilion, will picture the whole range of the natural and manufactured products of the American Dominion. Almost every producing mine in Canada will have exhibits of its ore. Specimens of wood from the wide forests of the Dominion, and the varied horticultural products of the country have been given considerable space. Then, there is the industrial section, where every type of manufacturing in Canada will be represented. A special section has been set aside to show the educational advantages of the country.

Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways—rival lines that span the continent—have special exhibits on the grounds assigned to Canada. The opening of

the Canadian Northwest and—the romance of the undeveloped country that stretches toward the Arctic Circle will be pictured by these two companies which, already, have broken through much of that wilderness.

South Africa—housed in a Dutch style pavilion—covers an area of 50,000 square feet. The Cape-to-Cairo railway—a part of it—has been laid at Wembley and it will be possible for visitors to board a train and enjoy the dining car service of South African travel.

Around the corner from the train is an ostrich paddock—with ostriches. Gardens about the building have been planted with the flowers of the country. Chief among the South African exhibits will be wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, fruits, minerals and manufactured goods. To make the romance of Africa complete, a working model, exact in every particular, of a diamond washing plant will be erected and there will be demonstrations of diamond cutting and polishing.

Rhodesia, Tristan da Cunha, Swaziland and Bechuanaland will

have separate stands at the pavilion. A walled town, an exact replica of a native village, constitutes the West African section. Three acres will be covered by this little city, and three pavilions representing Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone will be built. Representatives of the tribes of West Africa will occupy this town and give demonstrations of the native industries of the country.

The West Indian and Atlantic group, which comprises the Falkland Islands, British Honduras, as well as the British West Indian Islands, the Windward and the Leeward Islands, will occupy a great Colonial pavilion. The East African building will be an exact copy of an Arab building, and will unite several small states in its exhibits.

## Advantages of Bermuda

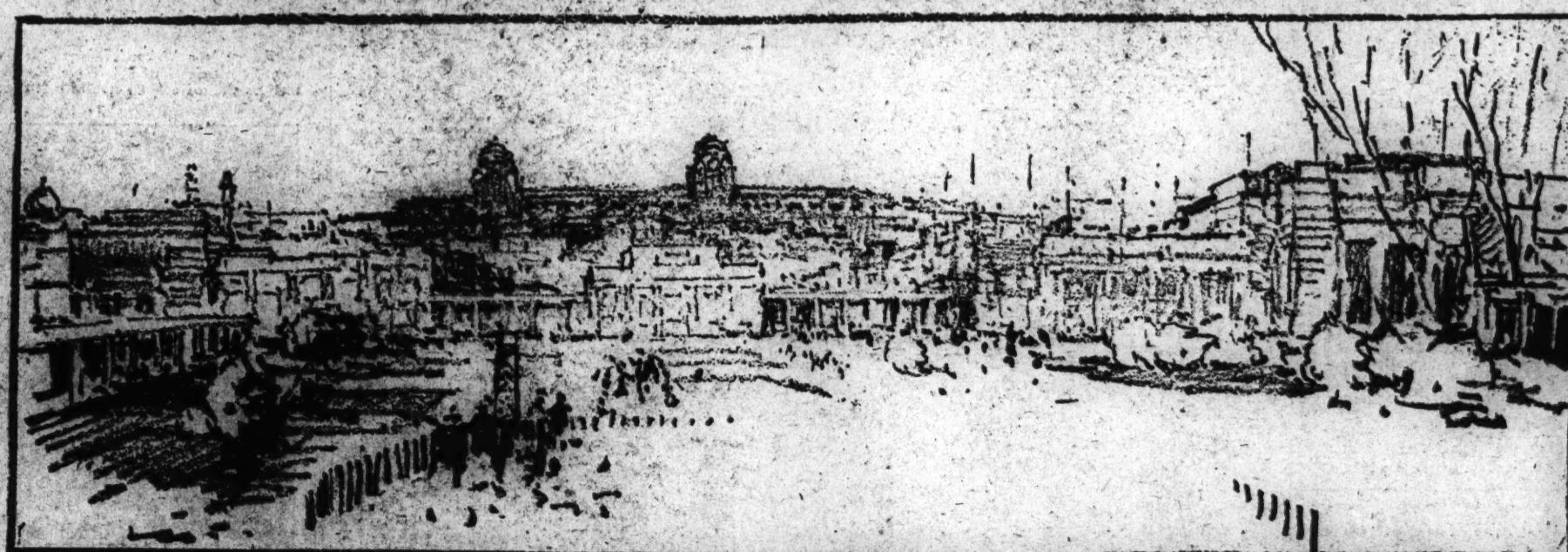
Bermuda has set aside a section showing the advantages of the islands as a vacation and pleasure land. It is even hoped that Bermuda climatic conditions may prevail at the exhibition. Burma, Malaya, Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, Ceylon and the city of Hong Kong will bring to Wembley the life and the achievements of other parts of the world, where British influence is predominant.

The British Government is erecting a pavilion of appropriate dignity of structure and design. The Royal Suite for the use of the King and Queen will overlook the portico, which will be supported by columns 32 feet high, and will be guarded by six massive lions, symbolic of the might and dignity of the Empire. The navy, army and air force are organizing impressive displays, and many important aspects of Empire communication, Empire trade, Empire settlement and Imperial economic development will be presented. On a water stage 70 feet wide, which, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, can be converted in a few minutes into an ordinary stage for other displays, certain historical episodes on sea and land and in the air will be realistically reproduced.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Mines Department, Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, and the Geological and Ordnance Survey will all be attractively represented.

Thus the world of the British Empire is being brought to Wembley. The British Empire Exhibition will constitute a record of the achievements of courageous men and women who dared to go to the ends of the earth and carry among strange peoples the progress of the western world and the ideals of Old England.

## Wembley's 240 Acres Reveal in Miniature the British Commonwealth and Its Unimagined Wealth and Power



A Partial View of the Exhibition

Where India's Wondrous Taj Mahal May Cast Its Shadow on a Labrador Eskimo Hamlet, and One May Cross a Continent in Five Minutes. Learn the Story of Malay Rubber, South African Diamonds, Indian Jute, Canadian Wheat, or Australian Wool. For Eight Months the World May Be Examined at Wembley.

Drawing by Lawrence Walker

## SPORTS A POPULAR JAMAICA ACTIVITY

Cricket Is Called National Game, but Football and Tennis Are Rivals

MONTIGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—There never was a time in the history of this island when sport formed such a prominent feature as now.

Jamaicans are naturally very fond of sport generally, but particularly so of cricket, which may rightly be called the national game—for where and by whom is it not played? Even young women play cricket, but it may be mentioned that in their contests with the sterner sex the unwritten rule is that the latter use the left hand only!—which, of course, causes considerable amusement. During recent times greater interest has been displayed in it through the encouragement given by means of the valuable cups offered by the manufacturers of cricket goods abroad, as well as by enterprising business men locally, for competition among the clubs.

All shades of society play the game, and although only good material is used now, time was when such things as stave bats, indiarubber balls, and pieces of planed sticks for stumps were almost in common use. The game is better played now than formerly because of the greater attention paid to it; and while there are some really good all-round players, much remains to be desired in the playing of the game generally. There are no professionals.

The visit of Stoddart's English cricket team to the colony some years ago, and the subsequent coming of Lord Hawke's, gave a great impetus to cricket in Jamaica, and served as useful object lessons to the colonials, who have made much improvement and progress since then.

## Curious Football Material

Football is also universally popular, especially among the children of the plebe, for it is played even on the streets by them. Having no ball they call into use a green orange or lime, a coconut shell, or, in fact, anything that they may see about to pick up, not excepting even a stone!

There are quite a number of clubs all over the country, the first football club having been formed in 1892, and five years later, the Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition was inaugurated. Besides this other valuable trophies have been presented for competition among secondary schools, by both Sir Sydney Olivier and Sir William Manning, successively governors of the colony. All this, of course, has had the effect of immensely encouraging and popularizing the game, which is played, it may rightly be said, in and out of season, although the official season runs from August to March. Considerable enthusiasm is thrown into the playing of the game, which attracts much public interest. Baseball is little played. Croquet is "out of date."

A game that has sprung into considerable prominence of late is lawn-tennis, developing into the formation of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association, which has been affiliated to the British Lawn Tennis Association. It is a favorite pastime, something like cricket, only everybody plays cricket while tennis is played almost exclusively by the wealthier class. More than a half-dozen clubs compose the association, and all of them possess excellent grass courts, and a yearly interclub cup competition, as also an annual all-Jamaica tournament, are fixtures that are taken full advantage of, and have the effect of very much improving the standard of play, while at the same time affording interesting recreation and pastime. Visitors to the island may take part in the tournament.

There are some very good tennis players in Jamaica. Some of the women players show remarkable expertise. This is particularly so in the case of Miss Maud Ferguson, who has the distinction of now being the champion lady tennis player in her island home, while H. A. Lake, a prominent lawyer in Kingston, stands in a like position among the men.

## Tennis Tournaments

There was an international tennis tournament here this winter, the visitors being a strong combination from the United States, and included such experts as Vincent Richards, H. A. Throckmorton and C. H. Fischer. This is the first time that such an event has taken place in Jamaica.

Golf is also played, but not to any extent, although there is a golf club and fine links out at Constant Spring Hotel, about six miles north of Kingston. Golfers are not many in Jamaica, and those who use the links are society people, including visitors from abroad.

Polo is another game that occupies no unimportant place in the realm of sports in this island. It has been played for many years, there being several organized clubs, among them the Garrison Club, composed of the officers of the garrison. This club has the distinction of being the premier polo club of the island and has a fine ground at Up-Park Camp. Exciting contests invariably take place with teams from other clubs, and very much of style and skill mark the playing of the game, which, however, fails to draw anything of a multitude.

Then there is the Royal Jamaica Club, formed many years ago with the object of encouraging yachting and boating. It has a large membership, with the Governor as commodore, and a number of small yachts and rowboats. Regattas are held occasionally, quite apart from the annual regatta, which takes place in Kingston Harbor toward the middle of the year. The annual dinner which follows this event is quite a fine feature in sporting activities in Jamaica.

Then, again, there are cycle, athletic and aquatic clubs, which hold periodic sports, and in connection with which valuable trophies are given for competition among them.

## MORE PUPILS STUDY IN PUNJAB SCHOOLS

Government Says Lahore Congregation Can Be Met by Schools

GALCUTTA, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Punjab Ministry of Education, in reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year ending 1922, says that efforts have been made during the past 12 months to combat illiteracy. The statistics collected indicate the measure of success achieved. The number of pupils in institutions of all kinds aggregate 176,378, or 130,000 more than the year before. There has been a considerable rise in the proportion of pupils who reach the fourth class stage, or whom some real measure of literacy is attained. The experiment of adult schools started in conjunction with the co-operative department has met with great success, while the number of institutions of all kinds has gone from 12,405 to 12,785.

In the Lahore colleges a complicated situation has been created by the largely increased number of students in pursuit of a purely literary career, and the Government are of opinion that the establishment of intermediate college in the country districts which should provide education to all the theoretical training would do much to relieve the congestion in the capital, and give students a more effective preparation for the time when it is present. It is unfortunate that the establishment of these country schools and colleges has been hindered by financial stringency.

Good progress is reported by the University Training Corps, but the most notable event of the year is the increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils, the rate surpassing the gratifying increase recorded during 1921-1922. Particularly gratifying is the increase of Muhammadans in the secondary and collegiate stages of instruction, while the Education Department are also taking measures for spreading education among so-called low castes. It is hoped that the latter will take advantage of the facilities now being placed in their way.

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## Canada Destined to Become Future World Playground

**Nature Lovers See Paradise in Parks and Lakes, Alpine Heights and Summer Valleys**

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7. (Special Correspondence)—It is well known that Canada is destined to become the playground of the world. Certainly she is preparing for such a reputation by a policy of far-sighted, effective. Already she has set aside 14 parks and forest reserves, with all their wealth of natural beauty and grandeur, for a perpetual inheritance to the mountain climber, the explorer, the hunter, the camper.

She has the Algonquin, its lakes and lakes of lakes, its Thousand Islands, and its Timagami forest reserves; the west has its majestic Yoho, Glacier, Banff, and other parks of the Rockies and Rockies. What will it be—canoe or alpenstock, horse or motor, tangled spruce, or wind-swept mountain peaks? Will you rough it, or take it in luxurious ease?

1000-Mile Lakes, 2000-Mile Park

Timagami, 100 miles by 20, is now as it was in the beginning—mighty cliffs, myriad lakes and islands, valleys clad in pine and spruce, forbidden to lumbermen and land grabbers but consecrated to the wilderness lover. Lake Timagami itself boasts no fewer than 1900 islands, teeming with trout and black bass, inaccessible by train. The mouth of the Ottawa River lies an additional 3000 square miles of woods and waters, known as Algonquin Park. Here you must travel by canoe and portage trail, with the aid of compass and map, hearing the deer breaking cover at dawn and sunset and the wolves howling on their trail at night. Each summer more business men and their families take advantage of this playground at their door—only a few hours' run from Toronto, Detroit, and even New York.

South of Algonquin, again, lies Muskoka, practically a continuation of this same campers' paradise, and to the north and west of it is the famous Lake of Bays, with its joyful summer colonies and rustic inns. And then there is always the region of the Thousand Islands for the motor boat enthusiast and the lover of great, open waters and picturesque headlands.

Mountain Peaks, Canons, and Glaciers

But, perhaps, one craves the more rugged scenes of the Rockies. Here the Canadian Government has set aside nearly 10,000 square miles as national parks—an area two-thirds as great as Switzerland and almost as large as Belgium. Here tremendous peaks lift their heads beyond the clouds and black canons hide their feet in unimaginable depths; here the picturesqueness of ice, creep down from the frozen desolation of Alpine heights to the pine-forested, flower-spangled valleys of summer; here the grizzly and mountain goat go amble about their business as they did a thousand years ago; here nothing changes.

The guidebook will tell you that there are seven national parks in the Rockies—Jasper, Waterton, Lakes, Rocky Mountains, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke, and the new highway park established along the 200-million-Columbian section of the Transmontane motor road, called Kootenay Park. Of these the Rocky Mountain park is the oldest, second largest and best known, but after all there is little to choose between them. All have their high peaks, their colored glittering lakes, their indescribable charm and grandeur. As John Surrouth says: "If it is impossible not to dilate and expand under such skies. One breathes deeply and steps proudly and if he have any of the eagle nature in him it comes to the surface then."

Here may obtain a guide and

## Picturesque Timagami Forest Reserve Offers Striking Contrast to Might and Majesty of Rockies in West



IN MONTREAL LAKES NATIONAL PARK  
ALBERTA, CANADA

a pack-horse and wander for weeks along the narrow, twisting trails, or don toboggan boots and essay to climb some world-renowned mountain peak for the glorious view that is in it. The Sybarite can keep to his motor car, on roads radiating from Banff over Vermilion summit or to Lake Louise; but to the hiker there are no restrictions beyond himself, and the Rocky Mountains are one great nursery where he can romp to his heart's content.

### JAPAN MAY PLACE BIG CANADIAN ORDER

LONDON, Ont., March 9. (Special Correspondence)—Orders totaling \$20,000 for materials may be placed in Canada by Japan in connection with this year's rebuilding program in that country, according to A. E. Bryar, Canadian trade commissioner at Tokyo, who recently addressed London manufacturers. The big call is for Canadian lumber, but there will also be a big market, he said, for Canadian manufactured goods of all kinds.

Canadian industry had only recently found a footing in Japan, the United States having outdone the Dominion in advertising their wares. He urged the judicious use of Canadian capital to increase the demand for Canadian products. The field was there, it had been successfully opened, and now circumstances had increased the need for the products Canada has to offer. It remained only for Canadian manufacturers to realize on the opportunity.

### UNIVERSITY WORKERS SURVEY FARM LANDS

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4. (Special Correspondence)—A useful work has been accomplished by the University of British Columbia in completing a four-year survey of British Columbia farms. The data gathered is the re-

sult of personal investigation by university workers and it shows that over 30,000 families, representing about one-fifth of the population of the province, are on the land. From the production standpoint farming stands as second only to the lumbering industry, with production values climbing up toward the \$100,000,000 mark.

The survey shows that during the four-year period covered, the expenses of the average farmer, along with interest on capital, have amounted to more than the gross farm receipts. Fortunately most farmers own a portion of the capital they use, and have not been living on what they have earned, but rather upon what their capital has earned for them.

### PROTECTION IS SOUGHT FOR CANADIAN PARKS

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4. (Special Correspondence)—To help preserve Canadian nationally-owned parks in their entirety for the use and benefit of the people of Canada, the Canadian National Parks Association has been organized. The need for such an organization was recently made clear when certain power companies made application to the Dominion Government for the right to establish storage reservoirs in parks located on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

It is held by the National Parks As-

sociation that the proposed reservoirs would be highly detrimental to the scenic attractions of the Banff district. The association proposes to appeal for national support for its efforts to prevent encroachment by private interests on park reservations.

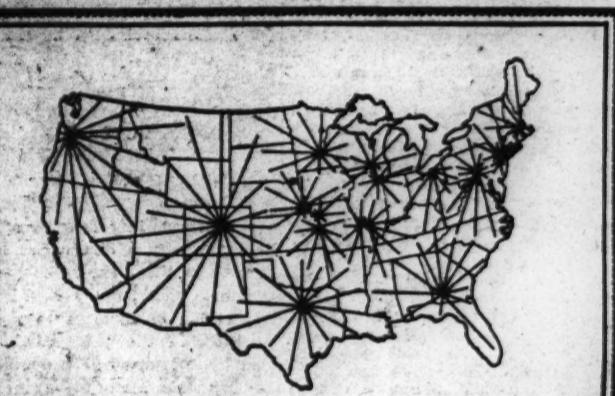
## LIBRARY GROWTH IN INDIA VIGOROUS

Madras Presidency Gains 600 New Public Libraries

BOMBAY, Feb. 12. (Special Correspondence)—The library movement in India, as a whole, lags far behind that of Europe and America. The importance of this movement as a potent instrument of national progress is, however, now gaining recognition, and an All-India Public Libraries Conference was recently held at Coonoora, under the presidency of M. R. Jayakar, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the Bombay University.

The president, in the course of his address, said that the Andhra public library movement, which had already been responsible for starting 600 public libraries in that part of the Madras Presidency, true to the genius of the old institutions, and incorporated as much of the new as was absolutely necessary. The typical Andhra library was not a mere storehouse of books, but was a center from which all the healthy activities of the village, social, religious, literary, and in some cases also political, proceeded.

The conference then adopted the constitution framed for the All-India Public Libraries Association, which aims at organizing the library movement in the different provinces in India and the native states. It appealed to sympathizers and to workers in the movement to constitute themselves into provincial and district library associations, and to help village and town libraries, bringing about co-operation among them. The conference also urged the necessity for starting library classes in connection with libraries situated in provincial towns, and for providing training in library administration and organization in all the Indian universities. It also appealed to the various public libraries, and to workers in the cause to undertake a comprehensive survey of manuscripts, inscriptions, local legends and popular ballads and to secure them, as far as possible, for public libraries.



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## AUSTRALIA IS 'WON' BY ONE BIG UNION

Workers' Union Cleverly Allows Opponents to Gain the Name but Lose the Substance

Special from Monitor Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 13.—After the most dramatic struggle in the history of the Australian Labor movement, extending over 10 years, the nucleus of the One Big Union is about to be actually launched, despite the fierce opposition of both the craft unions and some of the original One Big Union advocates themselves.

To fully understand the position a brief review is necessary. In 1912 a conference of laborers' organizations decided to form one big union of laborers, and from this a campaign for the amalgamation of all unions into one great union, on the lines advocated by Trautmann in America, began. It led to a schism in industrial ranks, and the strongest opponents of the scheme were the leaders of the Australian Workers' Union, which stands for political action and which at one time had 22 members in the Federal Parliament. Men like Senator Barnes, Mr. Blaileley, and Mr. Grayndler fought the "Reds" upon the mining fields, in the shearers' camps and along the outback tracks, and the struggle raged from one end of Australia to the other.

## A Serious Split

So serious did the split in the hitherto solid ranks of Labor become that the executive of the Labor Party summoned what is now the historical All-Australian Union Congress. At this great conference representative of 700,000 unionists the formation of One Big Union was discussed. Largely owing to the support of the militant coal miners, led by Messrs. Baddeley and Willis, the One Big Union advocates triumphed and the conference decided by an overwhelming majority in favor of One Big Union. Outwardly the Australian Workers' Union bowed to the decision of the great conference.

To the amazement of nearly everyone, the leaders said: "Very well; One Big Union it shall be; let us get busy on the job." The erstwhile opponents of One Big Union now became the most active in its formation. They demanded ballots among the unions and when these were taken, after various maneuvers which need not be detailed, the outcome was a conference between the Australian Workers' Union, the coal miners, and the water-side workers at which the nucleus of One Big Union was formed. In consequence, application has been made to the Arbitration Court for its registration with the power to absorb practically all workers into its ranks.

## Australian Workers Win

Now there was weeping and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the "Reds." The shrewd leaders of One Big Union now saw why the Australian Workers' Union had suddenly become so strenuous in the formation of One Big Union. In the game of tactics the veteran political leaders of the Australian Workers' Union had triumphed all along the line. It is true that One Big Union has been launched but it is the Australian Workers' Union's One Big Union. Even the name—Australian Workers' Union—has been retained and the provisional secretary is Senator Barnes and the provisional president is Arthur Blaileley. Under the constitution which has been agreed on it is fairly obvious that the Australian Workers' Union with its 100,000 members and its wonderfully efficient organization will retain control. No wonder that nearly 50 unions have lodged objections with the court to the registration of the new organization.

The position is now being debated by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council and some of the original One Big Union leaders who have spoken have taken the line of argument indicated in this article. The craft unionists are laughing at the position that has been created, and which some of them predicted. The debate was responsible for a remarkable utterance by Tom Walsh, president of the Seamen's Union and one of the leading Communists. In a vigorous utterance he condemned the clause in the One Big Union constitution that provided for a white Australia and refused membership to colored people. He declared that the white Australia policy was advocated by the capitalists to keep alive the flames of racial hatred, and thus make wars possible, and alleged that there were Kankas in the Seamen's Union who were better rebels than many white men.

On the other hand, he said that the attempt to register one Big Union was at least a practical step in the right direction, though amendments were needed. His speech has aroused widespread interest, for he is one of the striking personalities of the movement. When a delegate interjected something about democracy, Mr. Walsh dramatically declared: "Democracy is dead; I stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

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Picking Tomatoes in British Columbia  
Interior Lands When Irrigated Produce Such Results as Are Indicated in This Picture

## ORGANIZED FARMERS DOMINANT ELEMENT IN CANADIAN POLITICS

Progressive Party, Formed a Few Years Ago, Has Striking Record of Triumphant Achievement at Polls

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Politically, the most outstanding development of recent years in Western Canada is the growth of the farmers' movement. Its meteoric rise from a small class organization of farmers to a dominant position in the political life of the Dominion is one of the epochal events in Canada's history since confederation.

of 1911, and it emerged with flying colors, securing 66 out of 41 seats in the prairie provinces; and 33 in Ontario. Its success in the federal field has been duplicated in the provincial arenas, a farmers' government having had its day in Ontario, and farmers' governments being now in power in Alberta and Manitoba.

At periodic intervals up till 1915, the farmers directed barrages of resolutions at the political leaders in Ottawa, calling for legislation more favorable to western agricultural interests. Tired at last of promises, they launched an independent movement in

1915, supporting candidates who endorsed their "new national policy."

This was a constructive document, national in its character and application, and enunciating theories embracing social, economic and political reforms, not only in the interests of farmers, but aimed to promote the well-being of Canada and Canadian citizens in general.

It is worthy of note that since the

beginning of the United Farmers of Manitoba were formed on the prairies, and the United Farmers of Ontario, in that Province.

At periodic intervals up till 1915, the farmers directed barrages of resolutions at the political leaders in Ottawa, calling for legislation more favorable to western agricultural interests. Tired at last of promises, they launched an independent movement in

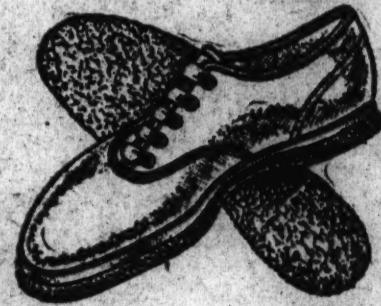
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Spaces 148-149 Auto Show

publication of this "new national policy" several of its planks have become law. Chief of these is total prohibition. Of equal importance is the extension of the franchise to women. Other reforms now effective are the abolition of the patronage system in the civil service and the imposition of a personal income tax.

In 1918, after very careful consideration, the farmers decided to enter the federal political arena as a distinct party. In the prairie provinces the movement culminated in the return of a practically solid Dominion representation at the 1921 general election. In Ontario, the Progressives also secured a strong foothold, but in the east the old political parties were successful in retaining the balance of power.

The first leader of this new force in the political life of Canada was Thomas H. Carter, president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., a farmers' co-operative selling organization, and during the war Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government. Owing to pressure of business, he resigned in 1922, and was succeeded by Robert Parks of Pictou, N.S.

Recently the weakening of the Liberal Government has placed the balance of power in the hands of the Progressives. Thus, at present they are in a real position to secure some of their long-desired tariff and other reforms. However, whether the Progressive Party is destined ultimately to achieve greater power, or to govern the Dominion, it cannot be denied that it has made notable contributions to the public life of Canada.

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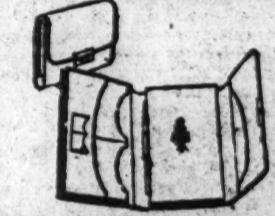
"Cross" Tie Case  
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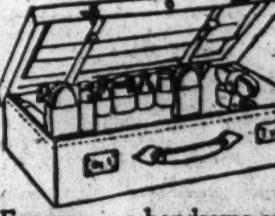
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## DAIRY INDUSTRY AIDS NEW ZEALAND

Myriads of Sheep Furnish Vast Quantities of Wool, Forming Staple Article of Export

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The early pioneers in New Zealand, especially in the North Island, where nearly all the native tribes occurred and so much of the land was covered with forest, had a very difficult time. However, they were made of indomitable stuff. They had not crossed the world in sailing ships, to quell before the Maoris or nature. It is important to note the fitness of the material that went to the making of New Zealand. The very fact that men and women chose to travel so far under conditions of such danger and hardship insured that the founders would have exceptional qualities. New Zealand never suffered, as Australia did, from the importation of convicts. Many of the pioneers were men of education and culture as well as enterprise.

Special settlements of Englishmen and Scotsmen laid well and truly the foundations of communities in which religious and cultural traditions of the home land flourished. In the colonization of no other dominion was the process of selection, deliberate and otherwise, so searching. The colonists were determined to have a voice in their own government and only 18 years elapsed between the founding of the colony and the granting by Britain of a Constitution which set up a colonial Parliament and provincial councils. In the meantime the basis of economic prosperity was being laid.

Sheep multiplied on the natural pastures of the open country, and wool became the staple article of export. The discovery of gold in the 60s drew thousands of men to the colony and added greatly to its wealth.

The next great economic development was the adoption in 1870 of a bold national policy of constructing roads and railways and bringing in immigrants by the thousand. Millions of pounds were spent in opening up the country, and in 10 years the population was doubled. All this was more than the country could comfortably bear, but, fortunately, to counteract the resultant depression, came the epoch-making foundation, in the 80s, of the frozen meat trade. Hitherto sheep had been valuable only for their wool, the price of which fluctuated dangerously. Now a great market was opened up in Britain for mutton. Twenty years after the first shipment of frozen meat was sent away the year's exports in this line were valued at more than £2,000,000. Ten years later the value was £4,000,000, and last year it was £9,000,000.

## Growth of Dairy Industry

Then came the development of the dairy industry, the amazing growth of which has been the most conspicuous feature of New Zealand's economic progress during the last decade or two. It was not until 1901 that the value of butter and cheese exported exceeded £1,000,000, but by 1913 it approached £4,000,000, and in 1923 it exceeded £17,500,000. It should be noted that this was the achievement of a community that even now numbers only 1,300,000. The success of dairying is due to the fertility of the soil, the temperature of the climate, which makes farming easier and less costly than in many countries, the use of machinery, assistance by the state, and the adoption of co-operation by farmers. Butter and cheese are made in factories to which farmers take cream that has been separated by separators on the farm. The use of milking machines on the farm is common.

The factories are co-operative concerns, all the profits being divided among the suppliers. The largest of these concerns has a turnover of several million pounds a year, makes some 30,000 tons of milk products, and owns its own box-making and tin-making plants and its own coal mine. The limit of the expansion of this industry is not in sight. A great deal of land has yet to be brought into use, and much of what is farmed is not worked to the best advantage. The average yield of butter fat per cow is much less than it should be. The future of the industry is limited only by the demand of overseas markets.

The following figures for 1923 show the nature of the goods that New Zealand exports: Butter, £10,689,200; cheese, £6,870,397; milk and cream, £513,495; frozen meat, £9,612,720; tallow, £785,665; hides and skins, £746,477; wool, £10,904,658; kauri gum, £596,222; gold, £683,852, and timber, £473,582.

This wonderful economic progress, which has given a population smaller than that of Greater Glasgow an outward and inward trade worth £85,000,000, has been interwoven with political development. The self-government granted by the Constitution of 1853 was enlarged into an autonomy that was restricted only when Imperial interests were infringed. The

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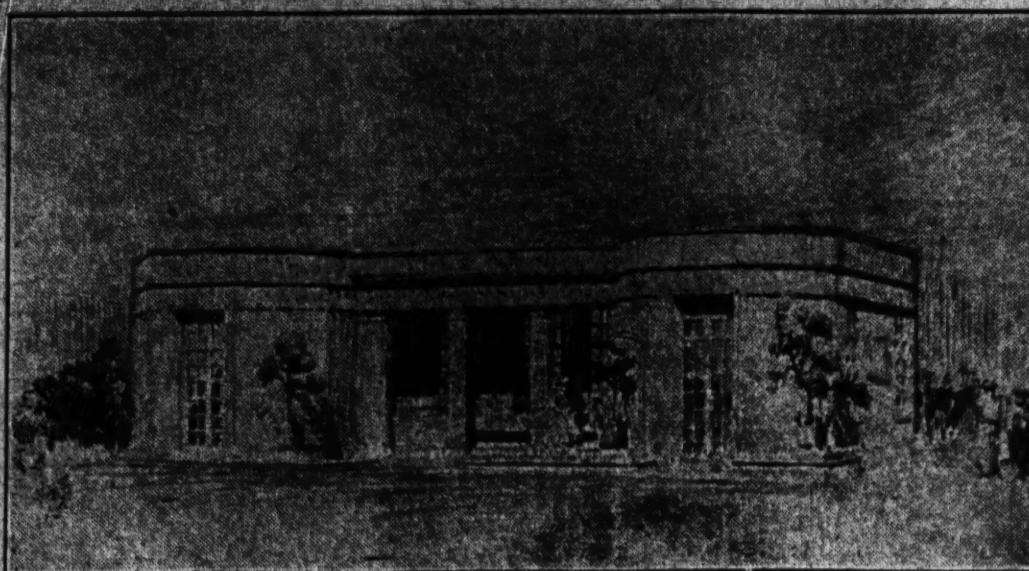
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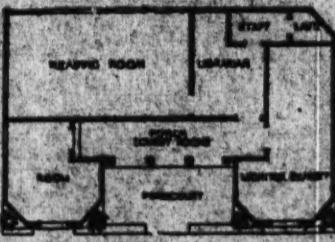
Within Its Walls Travelers From All Countries May Find Rest, Meet Friends, Read Christian Science Literature, and Enjoy Quiet Study

provincial system of government, which served the country well when communalization between the settlements was poor, disappeared in the seventies, since when there has been only one Parliament, which, however, has been supplemented by a system of local government through municipalities and boards.

## A Political Laboratory

A powerful body of Liberal and Radical thought, tinged with Socialist doctrines, made New Zealand a political laboratory, which attracted the attention of sociologists in other lands. In the last decade of the nineteenth century votes were given to women; drastic laws relating to conditions of work and wages in factories were passed; a system of conciliation and arbitration under the authority of the State, for the prevention of strikes, was erected; special taxation for the breaking up of land monopoly was imposed; land was purchased compulsorily by the State for closer settlement; cheap money was provided by the State for farmers, and old-age pensions were introduced. In many ways the State helps rural production. It maintains the standard of certain goods by compelling the producer to grade for export; it gives him low rates for carriage of goods by rail (the railways are all owned by the State); and it furnishes him with an army of inspectors and instructors.

Though there is an appreciable movement from the country to the towns, which is causing some uneasiness, New Zealand has escaped the evil of city inflation that is troubling Australia. The metropolitan population is distributed among four cities, none of which dominates the country as Sydney dominates New South



years was between Liberals and Conservatives (the Reform Party, which is now in office, is the offspring of the Conservative Party) but the position has been complicated by the rise of the Labor Party. For a good many years Labor voted with Liberalism but now it pursues an independent policy based on Socialism. The political situation in New Zealand is thus similar to that in the mother land.

## NEWFOUNDLAND IS RENOWNED FOR ITS VAST COD FISHERIES

Entire Colony Practically Engaged in This Industry—Has 10,000 Square Miles of Forests

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Newfoundland is the oldest British colony, but its history is considerably older, dating back to 1497, when John Cabot sailed out of the Port of Bristol, in the service of King Henry VII, with a crew of sturdy west of England sailors and, touching at Bonavista, established England's claims to the island. Romance is rife about the fog-enshrouded headlands and "tickle" of this outpost of the New World, where Drake and Hawkins and Raleigh and "men of Biddeford in Devon" traded and fought and found settlements of hardy English and Irish and Scots.

In the days following the sparse population was under the rule of "Fishing Admirals," unscrupulous skippers who administered laws according to their own interests and represented the country as a barren waste, while they grew wealthy from their fishing monopoly. But by 1729, "Naval Governors" corrected the false impression, civil government was introduced, and courts established. Since then the progress of the island has been slow, but sure, the sterling qualities of the inhabitants winning out in the face of every obstacle that has confronted them, whether climatic, industrial or economical.

Although agriculture is encouraged

and carried on in a small personal way, fish, lumber and minerals are the sources of most of the wealth. In the waters about its shores are found more fish and more varieties of fish than in any other part of the ocean. The cod fisheries are world renowned. The Newfoundlanders being experts in catching and drying cod, which provides practically the entire population directly or indirectly with a livelihood.

Indeed it is estimated that there are 10,000 square miles of well-wooded timberland. Lumbering had been pretty well neglected until recently on account of the fishing, but with the construction of the railway and the erection of mills the industry became widespread and prosperous. The future of pulpwood in the island is especially bright, already some of the largest English newspapers receiving all their paper from the Harmworth Mill.

Mining is still in the embryo state, awaiting concentration of capital and mining men in this direction. The iron ore deposits are said to be the most extensive in the world, the Bell Island areas alone containing more than 2,000,000,000 tons. Copper ore ranks second in importance in point of development and probable existence, and there is also plenty of molybdenite, lead ore, manganese, and other minerals.

Newfoundland is the ideal land for campers.

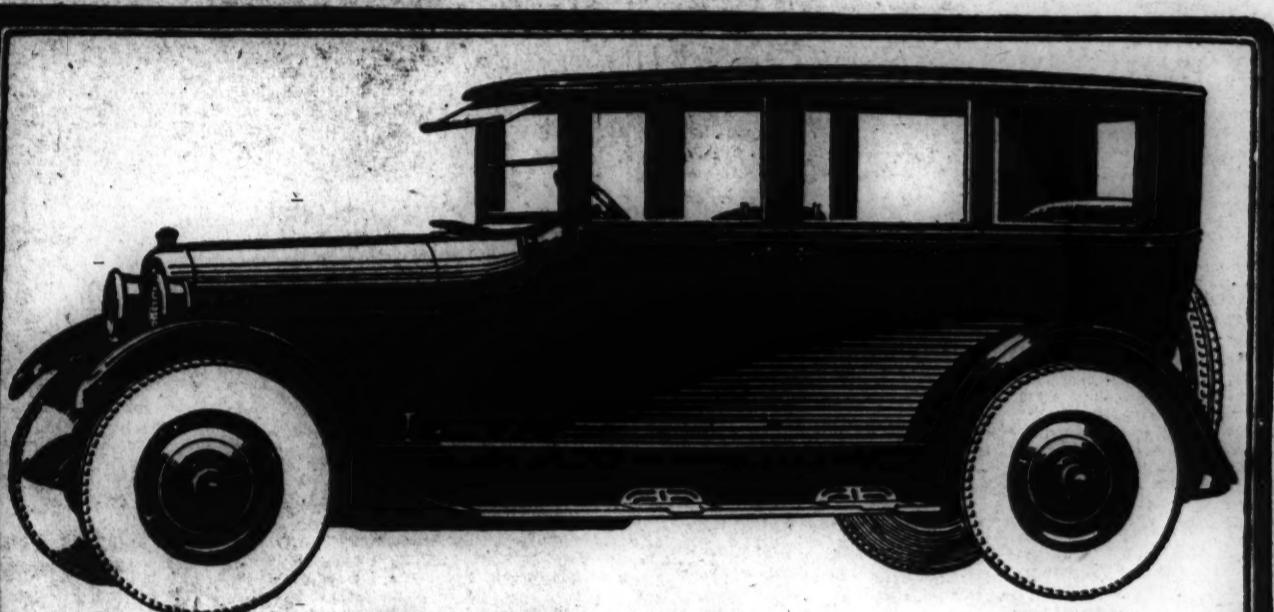
## TASMANIA PROVES ATTRACTIVE STATE

Happy Medium Between Tropics of Asia and Bleak England

HOBART, Tasmania, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Tasmania, situated in a latitude corresponding to that of southern France or northern Italy, is perhaps the most delightful portion of the Commonwealth of Australia in which to live. An island state of an island continent it provides attractions to be found in no other portion of Australia.

The principal industries are farming, dairying, mining, timber getting, manufacturing, grazing and orchard work. Tasmania apples are known throughout the world. The rainfall is ample and regular. There are no floods and no droughts. Many Anglo-Indians have taken up their residence in this island state, finding there a happy medium between the tropics of Asia and the bleak climate of England.

In mineral wealth Tasmania is probably the richest of the Australian states, particularly in copper and silver. The hydroelectric works, situated in the center of the island, supply power for most of the industries of the State. They are built on the Great Lake, with an area of 60 square miles—at a height of 3,350 feet above sea level. So attractive has Tasmania become to industrial investors that many factories have been erected in the past few years by British capitalists. Within the last few weeks Lord Leverhulme has visited Hobart, the capital of the State, and inspected properties with the idea of establishing a branch of his world-wide business.



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## PANAMA CANAL GREATLY ADDS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA'S WEALTH

### Grain and Lumber Movements Make Wonderful Strides —Every Branch of Economic Life Shows Increase

**VICTORIA, B. C.**, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Gauged by the extravagant expectations of pre-war years—those years when a hectic boom had stimulated all lines of business and rapidly built up large cities—gauged by the exaggerated hopes of those times, the progress of western Canada in the last decade has been a disappointment. The backwash of the boom and the outbreak of war suddenly throttled the rapid expansion of the years around 1912 and 1913; and in the depression which followed, the war the former spectacular, often reckless, development has not been resumed.

That is one side of the story. On the other hand, an examination of business figures, a survey of actual conditions today, shows progress which is scarcely realized by western Canadians themselves. Western Canada has had no boom since the beginning of the war, but it has had something probably much better for it—steady, certain expansion in every basic industry and the creation of new business unknown in the artificial boom days.

A glance at actual conditions of industry in the area west of the Rockies today is reassuring. Sawmills operating on an unprecedented scale, mining recovering completely from the post-war slump, fishery pro-

#### Type of Prospector



These Hardy Searchers for Gold Still Form the Foundation of Western Canada's Mining Industry.

duction greater than before the war, westward-moving grain building up an enormous new business on the coast, tourists bringing millions of dollars into the country, an increase in population from 369,000 in 1911 to 525,000 at the last census—all these things indicate that the last 10 years have been years of real, substantial advancement in place of the swift but less stable expansion that filled the previous decade.

#### Western Grain Movement

One great development overshadows every other advance in the recent history of British Columbia—the sudden growth of the westward grain movement. Grain, which built up great cities in the east, promises to make Vancouver one of the world's big ports, and the outlet for the products of half the Canadian prairies.

The growth of this grain business has been amazingly rapid. Of the crop of 1920, less than 500,000 bushels moved through Vancouver, the remainder being shipped eastward through Atlantic ports. In 1921, about 4,000,000 bushels passed through Vancouver. In 1922 this movement grew to 19,000,000 bushels. The 1923 shipping season is still at its height, but it is estimated that it will see a total movement of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels through Pacific Coast ports. If there had been adequate elevator facilities on the coast this year's movement would have been much greater even than this. New elevators are being built in Vancouver now, and others, it is expected, will be established at nearby points this year. If Canada's 1924 grain crop is as large as the crop of 1923, anything from 65,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels may be expected to go to the markets of the world, via the Pacific coast next year.

#### Panama Canal Responsible

The opening of the Panama Canal has made this business possible. By shipping through the canal to Europe, the Canadian farmer avoids the long rail haul eastward to Fort William and Montreal and reduces the cost of marketing his product. The one great obstacle to this westward movement has been and is the high cost of rail transportation from the prairies to the Pacific Coast across the barrier of the Rockies. A reduction of 10 per cent in the rail rate on grain, made last year, however, has stimulated the western movement to an extent unexpected by the most optimistic. The British Columbia Government expects that, as a result of its efforts, further reductions in the western scale will be

#### Thousands of Lumberjacks Are Engaged in Adding to the Enormous Wealth of British Columbia's Lumber Industry.

production of 1922 and 41 per cent greater than the output of 1921. On the whole, mining has made a striking though gradual growth since pre-war days and may be said to be on a more solid footing than it was 10 years ago.

#### Different Mining Methods

Mining in the west has undergone a complete revolution, however. In place of the prospector with his gold pan and "rocker" have come rich companies, spending millions of dollars in establishing the most up-to-date plants

in the world.

Thousands of lumberjacks are engaged in adding to the enormous wealth of British Columbia's lumber industry.

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## HIGH IDEALS FORM BASIS OF AIMS OF VICTORIA'S STATE SCHOOLS

Melbourne University Develops in New Directions, While Manufacturers Give \$7500 Yearly for Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 12.—At the beginning of the nineteenth century the basis and aims of the modern curriculum were fixed for the Victorian State schools. It was declared that the aims of education are inseparable from the supreme aims of man's life, and that the development of the child should proceed according to the laws of his being. Acting on the ideas of great thinkers it was decided that the curriculum should include subjects to nourish all fundamental instincts, capacities, and powers.

Thus there should be subjects to develop: (1) the body; (2) the inquiring nature with its desire to discover causes and ascertain truth; (3) the aesthetic nature, with its love of order, harmony and beauty; (4) the social nature, which finds expression in citizenship, vocation, the home and social

life; (5) the moral nature, which seeks for right thought and action—goodness; and (6) the religious nature, which rises through all the other natures to the divine.

To Mr. Frank Tate, Director of Education, was intrusted the carrying out of these ideals. Backed by an energetic and enthusiastic staff, he has made the state school system in Victoria one of the most efficient primary education departments in the world. Last year he attended the education conference in England and was one of the most outstanding figures in that gathering of experts. Later he traveled the Continent and gained much information, particularly in Sweden and Denmark, which will enable him to make further improvements. He has yet to present his report to Sir Alexander Peacock, Minister for Education, and it will then remain for Sir Alexander to induce the Treasury of the State to provide the money necessary to carry out the ideals which Mr. Tate has in view.

Frank Tate  
Who Has Brought State School System of Victoria to High State of Efficiency

life; (5) the moral nature, which seeks for right thought and action—goodness; and (6) the religious nature, which rises through all the other natures to the divine.

To Mr. Frank Tate, Director of Education, was intrusted the carrying out of these ideals. Backed by an energetic and enthusiastic staff, he has made the state school system in Victoria one of the most efficient primary education departments in the world. Last year he attended the education conference in England and was one of the most outstanding figures in that gathering of experts. Later he traveled the Continent and gained much information, particularly in Sweden and Denmark, which will enable him to make further improvements. He has yet to present his report to Sir Alexander Peacock, Minister for Education, and it will then remain for Sir Alexander to induce the Treasury of the State to provide the money necessary to carry out the ideals which Mr. Tate has in view.

University Branches Out  
The University of Melbourne, in addition to the ordinary educational subjects taken by other institutions of

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROSPERS BY DIVERSITY OF RESOURCES

Richness of Crops and Wealth in Live Stock, Minerals and Lumber Foretell Continued Progress

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—South Australia occupies a unique geographical position. Her borders touch the Northern Territory, and four of the five other states of the Commonwealth. She is the corridor of the Continent. Adelaide, the lovely, park-bordered capital, is the center of the transcontinental railway system that extends from east to west, from sunrise to sunset. And South Australia will be the key state when the other across-Australia railway is built from north to south.

The country has 88 years of history behind it. Here may be seen one of the finest superstructures built upon the foundations of the pioneers—a country of abundant riches and consistent progress. Her varied climate and splendid soils assure a range of production of marvelous diversity and quality. Just to mention a few, there are wool, wheat, minerals, fruits of every description, cattle, sheep, horses, timber, poultry, dairy products—nothing practically, with the exception of what is exclusively tropical, is omitted from the list. It is one of the best-sustained states in the whole of the Commonwealth.

2000 Miles of Coast Line  
A climate like that of Spain or Italy, the hottest days are not oppressive, and the winter is never violent. So imperceptible is the slipping of one season into another that it may be said that only summer and winter prevail. A contributing factor to its exhilarating climate is 2000 miles of coast line, and the fact that Australia's greatest river, the Murray, flows through it for 500 miles, a third of its total length.

Twenty-six minor streams trickle across the State, reckoning altogether a matter of 3638 miles, and it is traversed by 22 mountain ranges. When the nine locks and weirs are put in, the Murray will have a permanent navigability in South Australia of 518 miles from its mouth. That will also have a wonderful influence on irrigation, and the magnificent valley of the Murray, with its flourishing orchards and vineyards, and where many returned soldiers have been

settled, will be one of the most productive portions of the Continent. Some idea of the extent of these settlements is conveyed by the size of Renmark, where operations were begun 27 years ago. There are about 6000 acres under irrigation, and the total value of the produce is estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 annually. The achievements of the Murray Valley, the amazing richness of the hills country near to the capital, and the massive fertility of the southeast have earned for South Australia the reputation as being the Garden City of the Commonwealth. Big things are expected from the drainage of large tracts of land in the southeastern district where the Government is expending over \$5,000,000 in disposing of the surplus water, for the exceeding richness of the soil produces phenomenal crops. Mount Gambier, the center of this fine Province, is built upon an extinct volcano, and the scenery has a rugged and verdant beauty.

Some Impressive Figures  
And now for a glance at South Australia through the lenses of statistical records. The United Kingdom could be placed within her borders three times, and there would still be little unclaimed margin. The State comprises 230,070 square miles, or 143,544,800 acres—a large holding for a population of 500,000, who occupy an area more than 1½ times that of France.

In material riches South Australia is one of the most favored corners of the British Empire. In 50 years it has produced \$45,830,241 bushels of wheat, and the value of the copper output has been \$165,855,865. Its wool and wheat have made it famous in world commerce.

The value of wool exported annually on an average is \$13,166,095. At the beginning of February it was estimated that there were 6,500,000 sheep in South Australia, producing \$4,821,861 pounds of wool of an average export value of 18.6¢ a pound. At the February auctions 25,000 bales were sold, and the top price was 37.4¢. For the season, the number of bales disposed of was 125,000, worth more than \$17,500,000.

needs of the whole State, according to its estimated growth.

The two great provincial towns, Ballarat and Bendigo, were built because of the immensely rich gold mines discovered there in the early days of the State. Now, however, their prosperity is founded on a much more solid basis. At Ballarat there is not a single mine working, still the city is growing in size and in importance. Bendigo still has a number of mines at work, but the output of gold is comparatively a minor matter in the industrial activities of the town. As in the case of Ballarat, Bendigo relies very largely on the agricultural and wool growing areas which surround it.

Until the last few years the whole of the shipping of Victoria came to two ports, Melbourne and Geelong, both on Port Phillip Bay. Now, however, harbors at Portland and Warrnambool are being utilized. For the first time a refrigerated steamer is to be appointed, and the leading universities of the world have been communicated with for the purpose of obtaining the best means of preservation. This ship will engage in research work on some fundamental problem relating to heat processes used in industry.

Another activity of the Melbourne University which is new to Australia is that a chair of journalism has been established. The students take six subjects in the arts course, and to secure a diploma must have had four years' practical experience and must also pass a practical test. This year will see the first of the diplomas of journalists issued and it is believed that there will be a great improvement in the standard of work of the daily newspapers when the energetic and ambitious youths in the profession have had time to take advantage of the opportunities now offered them.

Victoria has been fortunate in securing a legacy from the late Alfred Felton for the purchase of pictures and statuary for its Public Art Gallery. The trustees of the Felton estate hold assets valued at nearly \$5,000,000, the income from which is divided between charity and art. Since 1905 many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in acquiring works of art for the Melbourne Art Gallery, with the consequence that there is now in Melbourne one of the finest collections in the Southern Hemisphere.

Victoria's principal industries are wheat growing, fruit growing, wool growing and manufactures. This year the wheat harvest was approximately 40,000,000 bushels. During the latter years of the war and until 1922 the wool clip was controlled by the British-Australian Wool Research Association. The board of directors, of which Sir John Higgins is chairman, distributed amongst the sheep growers of the Commonwealth more than \$1,000,000,000, but the actual percentage which was received by Victorian squatters is not yet available.

Brown Coal Deposits  
At Morwell, Victoria has one of the greatest brown coal deposits in the world. This has been taken over by the State and is controlled by a board, with Sir John Monash, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Army in France, as chairman. A network of mains to supply electricity has been erected from Morwell throughout a great portion of the State, and it is believed that within a period of 10 years sufficient power will be available to serve—for lighting, industrial power, and heat—the whole of Victoria. It is certain that within the next two years Melbourne and all the provincial towns between the city and Morwell, as well as such large centers as Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnambool and places even further afield will be supplied from the Morwell works. Further than this, even a conservative estimate places the length of life of the Morwell deposits at 150 years working at full capacity and supplying the

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## AUSTRALIA FAVORS GROUP SETTLERS

New South Wales Agrees to Assist 25,000 Yearly and Furnish Employment for Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 2.—In a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute, M. P. Coblebatch, Agent-General for Western Australia, outlined the scheme for "group settlement" which has been adopted by his Government. The genesis of this movement was in 1908, when Sir James Mitchell, the present Premier, then Minister for Agriculture, took a group of 50 surplus civil servants with very little capital, and another group of 50 unemployed laborers without any capital at all and settled them in virgin country. For a few years they had a hard time, but with few exceptions are now prosperous farmers, owning their own farms and motor cars.

## Families Settled on Group System

Two years ago Sir James Mitchell negotiated an agreement with the British Government for a loan of £6,000,000, to be used for settlement purposes under the group system. New South Wales, on its part, agreed to take up to 25,000 immigrants a year, to obtain employment for them, and after 12 months' experience to select those suitable for group settlement and to settle on the groups during the five years 6000 immigrants; land to be provided free, and money to bring

## Canadian Arctic Explorer



William Steffanson

A native of Manitoba, having been born while his father, the Rev. Mr. Steffanson, was on one of his daring expeditions into the Arctic regions, has won him world fame. His life has been a series of great deals with remarkable possibilities for development in the North, and incidentally exploding several popular fallacies concerning life and conditions in the Arctic zone.

## STAMP REVENUE DROPS

BERMUDA, British Somaliland, Feb. 11.—According to the report of Col. G. H. Summers, Governor of British Somaliland, the Posts and Telegraphs Department revenue for the year of 1922 showed a decline to £1220. This was a decline of £1862 as compared with the preceding year. The decline was attributed to the neglect of stamp-collectors in the present issues, "the demands of philatelists," the report stating, "being satisfied" at the present time.

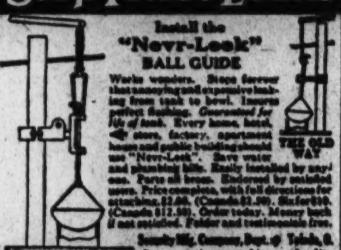
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## WESTERN CANADA'S NEED IS WORKERS

Plenty of Opportunity for People Not Afraid of Work, Says British Columbian Premier

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7 (Special Correspondence).—Western Canada's supreme need today is an influx of people who are not afraid to take off

and assist the development of this western country.

The Premier admitted that the west had not developed in the last 10 years as rapidly as western Canadians generally had expected and hoped. The war period and the slump that followed it, he said, had seriously retarded growth in business and population.

"But even without the war," he added, "with transportation rates as high as they have been, rapid progress was impossible. British Columbia is shut off from her markets by a veritable wall of excessive freight



John Oliver

Premier of British Columbia Declares Western Province Shut Off From Markets by Veritable Wall of Excessive Freight Rates

their coats and work. This is the opinion of John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, who came to the west as a young man and literally carved a home for himself out of the wilderness.

"The disinclination of men to labor is the greatest difficulty in this great country of ours today," Mr. Oliver replied promptly, when questioned by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the problems of western Canada. "What we need more than anything, what we must have if we are to develop the almost limitless resources with which we have been gifted, are hardy, vigorous people, who will get down to real work. We need more people like the original pioneers of this country who faced untold hardships and succeeded in the face of enormous obstacles. There is plenty of opportunity here for men who are not afraid of work, but the disinclination of men to labor nowadays is holding back our development."

High Level Maintained

The other great difficulty with which the west is struggling, the Premier told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, is the present high cost of transportation from eastern Canada. "The west cannot progress satisfactorily so long as the rates of transportation are maintained at their present level," said Mr. Oliver, who has been devoting most of his time in the last two years to a long fight for the reduction of western freight rates. "The present scale," he said, "puts us at a serious disadvantage with our competitors

rates. It is true that a certain reduction in rates has been made, but further substantial reductions must be granted before we shall have received just treatment."

"The last 15 months," the Premier declared, "have seen a great improvement in conditions in western Canada and the prospect for further improvement is very good. The huge new movement of grain westward from the prairies through Pacific coast ports to the world's markets is unquestionably

## Wheat Line Pushed Nearer North Pole

Seager Wheeler Increases Wheat Yield of Western Canada

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (Special Correspondence).—Seager Wheeler, known as the "wheat wizard" of Southern Saskatchewan, is one of the conspicuous figures in the agricultural development of western Canada in the last decade. Next to Dr. Charles Saunders of Ottawa, Dominion cerealist, who invented the famous Marquis wheat, no one has a greater record of agricultural achievement than Mr. Wheeler. Despite all manner of hardships early in his career, Mr. Wheeler persevered in his experiments and gradually evolved a system of farming which has enabled western agriculturists to cope with the problems of drought and frost.

By the evolution of the "red bole," Mr. Wheeler helped to push the wheat line nearer the North Pole. In 1911, with a bushel of Marquis wheat, he won the "world's championship" at the New York land show and the prize of \$1000 given by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Repeating his successes in 1914 and 1915, he became known as "the world's champion wheat grower."

With a new variety of wheat, known as Kitchener, which he invented, Mr. Wheeler won the prize for wheat at the Soil Products Exhibition in El Paso, Tex. At the International Dry Farming Congress, Peoria, Ill., he won no less than six first prizes.

But Mr. Wheeler's activities have not been confined to wheat growing. He has become widely known in the west for his contributions to the list of plants which are able to thrive on a commercial scale in Canada's short growing season. Recently he has interested himself in fruit growing and

the most important business development in the recent history of the west.

This is the result largely of the reduction in freight rates granted already and certainly repays our efforts to secure just treatment in this direction.

This movement will increase as facilities are established on the coast for the handling of grain. The present business would have seemed impossible even two years ago.

"Western Canada has the resources

to make it one of the richest areas in the whole world, the home of millions of happy people. What is needed is

the application of capital and labor to develop those resources; and we must

get business down to an economic basis of production so we can sell our products in competition with the products of any other country in the world's markets."

has had considerable success with apples.

In recognition of his services, Queen's University in 1919 bestowed upon Mr. Wheeler the degree of Doctor of Laws.

## Canadian Commander University Principal

Sir Arthur William Currie Steps From Battlefield to Study

MONTREAL, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—There is a huge, quiet man filling the principal chair at McGill University in a manner suggestive of a long career of placidity and peace. And yet this college don is none other than Sir Arthur William Currie, recent commander of the famous Canadian Corps in the Great War and active participant in some of the most stirring and momentous episodes of history.

His life started quietly enough. Born in 1875 at Napperton, Ont., of Irish-Canadian parentage, Currie began by teaching school at Sidney, B. C., when only 15 years of age, and then slipped easily into the rather unromantic existence appertaining to real estate and finance. More for recreation than aught else, he enlisted in 1897 in the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Garrison Artillery, and thus planted the seed of a phenomenal military reputation. Arthur Currie obtained his captaincy in 1902, his majority four years later, command of the regiment in another four years. In 1912 he took command of the Fifteenth Regiment Gordon Highlanders. Then came the war.

A month after taking his battalion to Valcartier, training ground of the first Canadian contingent, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Second Canadian Field Artillery Brigades.

He crossed to France in February, 1915, was mentioned in dispatches in June for his conduct on the battlefield, and the following September was appointed commander of the First Canadian Division, which position he held until, after Vimy in 1917, he succeeded Sir Julian Byng in command of the Canadian Corps.

His faith and piety never fail. His courage is reinforced with idealism. He is a leader as indomitable in peace as in war.

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## 'KEEP YOUR EYE ON NOVA SCOTIA,' IS CRY OF ITS CHIEF MINISTER

Pack of Apples Numbers 2,000,000 Barrels Annually

Extensive Lobster Fishery—Great Timber Possessions

By E. H. ARMSTRONG  
Premier of Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, March 8.—Thrust out into the Atlantic on the eastern shore of Canada lies Nova Scotia, a country of more compressed opportunity for investment than perhaps any other territory of equal size in the world.

Nova Scotia is blessed with a healthful climate, rich agricultural valleys, large coal deposits, quick-growing pine forests and extensive fishery waters. This country is inhabited by a sturdy race which has inherited the stability of the English, the love of education that characterizes the Scotch and many of the lovable qualities of the Irish stock. A race which has produced some of the most famous statesmen and orators of the Empire, including Joseph Howe to whose foresight, according to Lord Grey, the British Empire owes her present stability.

In agriculture Nova Scotia possesses 50,000 acres of dyed meadows reclaimed from the sea, which for more than a century have produced crops of hay up to three tons per acre. Apple orchards in the Province are what orange and lemon groves are in California—a staple industry known far and wide and a lodestone to attract desirable settlers.

**World's Record for Apples**  
From 20,000 barrels in 1880 the pack of apples has increased to nearly 2,000,000 barrels, and during the past five years the Province has set a record for the world in producing five successive bumper crops of apples. Large quantities of hay and grain are raised and with the growth of co-operative ideas and knowledge of up-to-date methods the output of the dairy industry has increased threefold during the past five years. It is believed that Nova Scotia should be able not only to supply its own demand and contribute to that of the Dominion but to ship in large quantities to Great Britain which consumes yearly 500,000,000 pounds of imported butter. The Province is intersected with railways and permanent highways.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia may be divided into two distinct classes—the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons carrying crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The inshore fishery is carried on generally in motor boats with crews of from two to three men and in small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The principal inshore food fishes taken are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, herring, and smelt.

**Lobster Fishery of Great Value**  
The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the shores. More than 30,000 persons are engaged in the fishing industry, the output of which is valued yearly at nearly \$12,000,000.

Nova Scotia possesses 26,000,000,000 feet board measure of merchantable timber, of which about 50 per cent is coniferous. Of the soft wood, spruce predominates with hemlock, balsam and white pine making up the remainder. Of the hardwoods, beech, maple and yellow birch are the most abundant and valuable. The Province possesses more than 30,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The average cut is about 300,000,000 feet with a total value of more than \$8,000,000. The greatly increased use of paper throughout the world and the development of hydroelectric energy from water powers are stimulating the development of forest industries in this country.

**Great Mineral Possessions**  
Nova Scotia possesses 10,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. The average annual output is 4,000,000 tons. A movement is under way whereby it is hoped that Nova Scotia coal, transformed into coke, will be utilized as a domestic fuel throughout Central Canada. Limestone to the extent of 118,000 tons and gypsum to the extent of 512,000 tons were quarried during 1922.

Among recent mineral discoveries is that of a bed of white salt 99.1 per cent pure. This supply of rock salt is of special interest as research has proved that this native salt substituted for tropic or solar salt in curing fish, will not cause any red discoloration of cod. The amount of the deposit is estimated at at least 25,000,000 tons.

Other minerals present in the Prov-

er's possession are antimony, iron, barytes, feldspar, magnetite, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten ores and zinc. Excellent building material such as sandstone, granite, and decorative stones are here in abundance and the country is most liberally supplied with

confectionery, furniture, hats and caps, condensed milk, paints and railway varnish. Oil and sugar also are refined.

Coal, iron, limestone—these form the tripod upon which a great iron and steel industry has arisen in Nova Scotia. The coal and limestone beds of this tripod are wholly Nova Scotian, the iron is brought from Newfoundland as it can be quarried there more cheaply than the native product can be refined.

The physical position of this country offers a strong inducement to the industrial investor. Nova Scotia occupies a strategic situation on the world's commercial highway and of the six great ports of the Western hemisphere destined for world trade and growth, Halifax is "invariably

in" are antimony, iron, barytes, feldspar, magnetite, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten ores and zinc. Excellent building material such as sandstone, granite, and decorative stones are here in abundance and the country is most liberally supplied with

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NAMED THE "GARDEN OF THE GULF"

Practically the Whole of the Province is "Possible Farm Land"—Prosperity is General

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," has a lot more distinction than comes from simply being the smallest province of the Dominion. First of all it is the most thickly populated, with 42.81 persons per square mile; second, it is cultivated from end to end, 90 per cent of its 2,124 square miles being classed as "possible farm land" and 80 per cent occupied—in almost all cases owned by the occupant—and not only produces sufficient food for its own requirements but the value of the surplus produce exported is more than sufficient to pay for all its other purchases. The Island is very proud of this fact, just as it is proud of its kindly climate and delightful scenery. Its hospitality to strangers, its cozy farms and clean cities.

Farming is still the star attraction of this "Million Acre Farm" and will continue to be in spite of spectacular fox "farms" and exhaustless fisheries. Ever since Jacques Cartier, the corsair from Brittany, touched on its shores in 1534, it has been noted for "its sweet pastoral scenery." He noted it thus: "The whole of the land is low and the most beautiful, it is possible to see, and full of beautiful trees and meadows. This is a land of the best temperature possible, and of great heat, and there are many doves, thrushes, and other wild birds; it only wants harbors."

It also has the harbors, if Cartier had taken the time to look. The native Indians called the Island "Abegweit"—cradled on the waves; an early French explorer, "La baie de l'île Isle"—low and beautiful island; and now it is "an emerald crescent set in a silver sea." And all this beauty of formation and climate makes for success in agriculture. Potatoes thrive splendidly in the rich, red loam, so that shipping seed potatoes is one of the Island's specialties.

As Waller N. Lee, former commissioner of agriculture, stated: "Our problems are to make the most of the little area of country we have, to farm it intensively, and to grow those things we specialize in, such as seed grains and seeds of various kinds that will require, and to which we give, much labor."

A recent survey of the agricultural resources of the Province showed that in 1922 field crops were valued at

\$19,250,000, live stock \$5,150,000, dairy

products and eggs \$1,753,000, while fisheries and foxes only came to \$1,600,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively.



Among the Other Flourishing Industries of Prince Edward Island, Smallest of All the Canadian Provinces, Are Its Fisheries

Most of the dairy products and farm produce are handled co-operatively, with the maximum profit to the farmers. At Truro, N. S., within easy distance of the Island, is an agricultural college where can be obtained all the advantages of the most up-to-date and expert knowledge, and there is ample evidence to show that the young Island farmer is taking the course.

The fisheries have an approximate annual value of \$1,500,000 and will always remain one of the standard resources. Lobsters, oysters, clams, herring, cod, smelt, mackerel, hake, haddock are the chief yield, and the famous "Malpeque" oyster, at least, is second to none in the world. The lobster business, the most important branch, employs 5000 persons in 200 canneries.

Farming is the chief industry, if such it can be called. About 30 years ago a few individuals quietly but profitably raised foxes. The news leaked out and a sensational and rapid development took place, reaching its zenith just before the war, when as much as \$30,000 was paid for a single pair of silver foxes.

Charlottetown, the capital, with a

population of 15,000, is the commercial center of the island, with a fine harbor opening in Hillsborough Bay. It has been well laid out, with wide, clean streets, has some fine buildings, and a general air of prosperity pervades the city. Summerside is also a delightful town, with much to appeal to the tourist.

And, by the way, tourists and summer visitors are coming to the little island in increasing numbers as they discover that complete quietness, which has long been arrested.

While here last year Benito Moliswich and M. Gerard impressed on the community the necessity for establishing a permanent orchestra as a means of musical development. A permanent orchestra in Melbourne will be the eventual outcome of plans being outlined by the Orchestral League of Victoria. One good sign is that encouragement is being given to local talent, a movement which the public now supports.

A decade has passed since a first-class opera company was here and the approaching event is creating extraordinary interest and causing a general study of opera by people who want to listen with as full an appreciation as possible. The director is Henry Russell, who for seven years directed the Boston Opera House.

The coming concert season will be one of the most important for many years. Charles Hackett, the American Caruso, Frieda Hempel, Cellini and some instrumentalists of note, are already listed. Eduard Golli and other Melbourne pianists have recently returned from abroad with proper interpretations, and all of them propose to give recitals of compositions, most of which have not been heard in Australia before.

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## CANADA EAGER TO FIND NEW MARKET FOR ITS PRODUCTS

Dominion to Be Well Represented at British Empire Exposition

OTTAWA, March 12 (Special)—Canada will be well represented in a commercial and industrial sense at the British Empire Exhibition. The Dominion has a very large and efficient industrial organization in comparison with its total population, and as the output of its industries is much greater than the requirements of its home market, it is accordingly eager to find new markets abroad. The most natural place to find them within the commonwealth is the British Empire.

In this subject there is, for Americans, more than ordinary interest, for the rapid expansion of Canadian manufacturing industries during recent years has been due much to the action of American firms in placing branch plants in Canada.

There are now more than 700 of these branch plants representing a huge investment. The magnet attracting them has been not only the prospect of obtaining their share of the home demand, but of participating, through the British preference, in the trade of the British Empire, which is one of the best markets in the world.

Canada's share of the external trade last year was \$215, and its exports \$113 per capita. This is far in excess of the per capita trade of either Great Britain or the United States. In 1923 Canada exported products to the value of \$1,014,734,000, while its imports were \$917,530,000. This represented an increase of \$200,000,000 during the year. Exports were increased by no less than \$120,000,000, a remarkable showing when it is taken into account that some of the leading commercial nations have found it very difficult to maintain their exports.

Canada As Wheat Exporter

With its remarkable crop of 470,000 bushels of wheat last year, Canada has now moved into first place among the nations as a wheat exporter. During the first five months of the current crop year it shipped out 168,702,000 bushels, of which 122,000,000 went to Great Britain.

Because of its very efficient transportation system, which includes water as well as land, Canada is in an exceptionally good position to push its export trade. In the Canadian Pacific Railway it has the world's largest transportation system, and in its railroads it operates 22,000 miles of line in addition to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

For a country of such magnificent distances it has comparatively low freight rates, this being especially true of those on grain, which are much lower than those enjoyed by the farmers of the western states. While its agricultural systems it is also able to move its huge crops with the utmost dispatch. This gives it a great advantage in competing with other countries in foreign trade.

The capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1921 was \$3,110,707,000; the number of employees 617,141; the salaries and wages paid were \$581,402,000; the gross value of the products that year was \$2,747,926,000.

This is a fine showing for a country of only 9,000,000 people, which, in addition, claims to be one of the world's leading industrial nations. During the Great War Canadian industries took along steel foundries, but though to some extent they have suffered a reaction, the surprising feature is that they continue to produce and find a market for such a mass of products.

Canada's Water Power

Among many reasons contributing to the rapid expansion of Canadian industry is the extensive use of the country's magnificent water powers. It is not generally realized that in point of potential water powers Canada stands second only to the United States, her minimum available horsepower being 13,255,000.

In point of per capita actual development Canada stands second, with 314 horsepower per 1000 people.

Leaving out of account the United States, Canada with an actual development of 3,200,000 horsepower, is twice as large in hydroelectric development as any other nation. This is a great advantage, especially in an age in which hydroelectric energy is likely to become the chief motive power.

Canada also is very fortunate in that the greater portion of its available water power is located in the industrial life in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Within a radius of 300 miles of the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence River, near the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, there are available water powers exceeding 9,000,000 horsepower.

Foreign Capital Attracted

Hydroelectric development has brought to Canada several hundred millions of foreign capital during the last 10 years, and will attract quite as much more. In 1923 the total investment in water power plants was \$65,000,000 horsepower; last year it was \$228,000, and in 1925 it is expected to reach 4,000,000. During that time the capital investment in these plants has increased from \$120,000,000 to \$800,000,000, and is still increasing at the rate of \$60,000,000 a year. The annual revenue from these plants is now expected at about \$100,000,000.

A country with such great water power resources conveniently located to industrial centers cannot but have an

## Giant Douglas Fir Tree



Specimen of the Trees for Which the Forests of British Columbia Are So Celebrated, and Which Are One of the World's Greatest Sources of Supply

## NEW ZEALAND TRADE EXPANDS, AND EXPORTS GROW TO £2,250,000

### Greatest Volume of Business Is Done With the Mother Country, With United States Holding Second Place

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealand's trade returns for the year ended Dec. 31 last, which are now available, will have for Americans both a personal and a national interest. They show that the volume of trade between the United States and the Dominion continued to expand during the 12 months, and that the States now is a long way ahead of all other countries in this respect, with the single exception of Great Britain. The half dozen countries at the head of the list with figures for the preceding year, in parentheses, are Great Britain, £55,902,412 ( £44,460,947); United States, £10,614,057 ( £8,052,141); Australia, £6,386,261 ( £5,501,912); Canada, £5,612,545 ( £4,903,576); Dutch East Indies, £1,158,482 ( £743,453); and France, £1,094,049 ( £745,453).

The total of the imports for the year was £45,466,544 and the total of the exports £15,907,118, a grand total of £59,462,663. For the preceding year the figures were £25,005,440, £42,726,542, and £77,734,488 respectively. The most notable increase was in the cases of the United States and Canada, and in both these countries the balance of trade was largely against New Zealand. The United States supplied the country during the 12 months with goods valued at £6,982,816 and took from it goods valued at only £2,521,272, while the figures in the case of Canada were £2,347,187 and £665,978 respectively.

The returns are not considered by independent financiers to be altogether satisfactory from the Dominion's point of view. It is true, there has been a substantial increase in the value of exports during the year from £42,726,549 to £45,967,118, nearly £3,250,000, but there has been a much larger increase in imports, from £25,005,440 to £43,485,554, nearly £18,480,000. This leaves a balance of less than £2,500,000 to meet the annual charge of some £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 upon the portion of the public debt payable abroad.

In 1919, when "commandeer" prices still were being paid by the Imperial Government and shipping difficulties still were retarding imports, the exports exceeded the imports by £23,298,377 and the whole country lost its head in a whirl of extravagance, born

### BRITISH COLUMBIA REQUIRES RAILWAYS

KELOWNA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Claiming that they are losing \$500,000 annually because of lack of proper transportation facilities and failure of the district are urging Thomas B. Sulman to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the early construction of the Kamloops-Kelowna branch of the national system of railways. This road would have been commenced last year had not the Dominion Senate defeated the Government's bill for the construction of 12 branch lines in western Canada. Senators and members of the House of Commons from British Columbia, irrespective of party, are being urged to support the Government's plan at the present session.

### ONTARIO TO EXPLOIT ITS MINERAL WEALTH

TORONTO, Ont., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—To lay before the capitalists of Great Britain the opportunity for investment in Northern Ontario, Charles McCrea, Ontario's Minister of Mines, will visit London after the completion of the present session of the

Making this announcement to the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy recently Mr. McCrea said: "In 1924 it is estimated the mining industry will produce over \$70,000,000 and spend from \$60,000,000 to \$65,000,000 on wages and the purchasing of supplies and equipment. Such a condition cannot but be reflected in the well-being of the industry of the country as a whole."

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restored and that the precautions of the previous two years were no longer required. Perhaps they spoke too soon. At any rate, the exports last year, notwithstanding improvements in the prices of several of the country's staple products, increased by only £2,250,000, while the value of the imports advanced £2,500,000, leaving a balance, as already stated, of slightly less than £2,500,000 on the credit side of the ledger.

It must not for a moment be assumed from all this that New Zealand is in an embarrassed financial position.

That is very far from being the case. Apart from the £50,000,000 or £90,000,000 it borrowed, largely from its own people, for war purposes, its debt has been incurred mainly in building railways, roads and bridges, constructing harbors, installing hydroelectric works, and otherwise promoting settlement and production. Its assets, even when expressed in conservative commercial terms, are immeasurably greater than its liabilities, and its people are sturdy, virile, enterprising, brave, believing in themselves and in their destiny, and trusting in the Providence that rewards honest purpose and sustained effort.

### CANADA'S GOLD EXPORTS SHOW GREAT INCREASE

OTTAWA, March 12 (Special)—There has been an enormous increase in the exportation of gold from Canada during the last year. In the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1922, it amounted to \$4,147,837, while for the similar period ended Jan. 31, 1924, it came to \$14,617,935. The increase from month to month is very marked. For instance, last December the exportation of gold was valued at \$1,881,150, and the following month it had risen to \$2,471,920.

These figures include the value of all gold bullion, obtained directly from mining operations, nuggets, dust and mid-waring quartz. The whole quantity in January went to the United States.

Of silver contained in ore and concentrates, Canada exported last January 381,375 ounces, valued at \$236,131. It all went to the United States. Of silver bullion Canada exported in January to the United States \$1,513,613 ounces, to Hong-Kong 230,856 ounces.

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## CANADA IN SECOND POSITION AS GREAT PRODUCER OF GRAIN

**Single Saskatchewan Wheat Crop Exceeds in Value All Gold Ever Taken From Klondike.**

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The last decade in the life of the great mid-west territories of Canada has been a period of steady achievement toward the well-being of the people. As contrasted with the period before 1914, when growth in population was extremely rapid, the last 10 years have witnessed less of mushroom expansion but more of solid development along all lines—material, moral and educational.

The basic industry of the west is agriculture. The heart of the west still beats to the flow of its golden grain. And where in the earlier years of the twentieth century crops of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat were considered record-breaking, 1922 and 1923 yields approximated 500,000,000 bushels each. In 1921 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan alone exceeded in value by \$12,000,000 the total output of gold from the Klondike during the whole of its history. Canada, by virtue of its prairie provinces, which produce 50 per cent of its yield, has climbed to second place as a producer of wheat, and it is taken for granted that within the next few years it will beat out the United States for the premier position. The quality of grain produced in the west is unsurpassed, practically all world records having been made by western farmers.

A notable achievement in this direction was the discovery, some 20 years ago, of Marquis wheat by Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist. It is a grain that comes to fruition in 100 to 110 days, capitalizing the brief summer of the northwest and offering strong resistance to rust. In 1905 the total crop was one pound; in 1918, the estimated value of this wheat grown in Canada and the United States was \$600,000,000.

### Increases are General

But the last 10 years have done more than increase wheat yields. They have multiplied the herds of livestock, increased the output of poultry, potatoes, corn, barley, alfalfa, honey, fruit and in fact everything that can be grown and produced on the farm. The dairy industry, swelling through the adoption of diversified farming, is touching new peaks every year. In Saskatchewan and Alberta dairying is making such rapid strides that provincial leaders are laying the foundation of an export business of 100,000,000 pounds of butter yearly within the next few years. It is an interesting development because it shows that farmers have abandoned the one-crop idea with its attendant dangers, and have come to realize that safety and profit lies with the cultivation of every resource of the farm.

Of the 200,000,000 arable acres in the three prairie provinces, only one-sixth is being cultivated. The west, therefore, lies only on the threshold of agricultural wealth. Next to its agricultural resources, the greatest source of wealth in the west is its minerals. Alberta has the two vital ingredients for manufacturing success, large deposits of coal and iron in fairly close proximity. Alberta now mines over 7,000,000 tons of coal yearly and has supplanted the United States in the coal supply for the west.

### Alberta Coal Largely Used

Only five or six years ago, 90 per cent of the coal used in western Canada for homes was American anthracite. Today Alberta coal is used in 80 per cent of the homes. Petroleum also must be considered as one of Alberta's greatest sources of potential wealth. Practically the whole Province shows oil formation and oil seepage. In the past few years, millions of dollars have been spent in prospecting. Success of the strike in Fort Norman has focused the eyes of oil men the world over as a field in which great discoveries are likely to be made and vast sources of oil wealth tapped.

Manitoba has no great deposits of coal, but it has 5,750,000 horsepower of electrical energy available from waterfalls. Only one-fifth of this is being used at present, but it is sufficient to give Winnipeg the cheapest electrical power in the world.

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### GRAN CULTING IN WESTERN CANADA

### HUDSON BAY LINE NEAR COMPLETION

### NEW RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN THE PAS AND PORT NELSON WILL ASSIST WESTERN FARMERS

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The most important economic development in the past decade and the one on which the hopes of the Canadian west are most strongly founded is the building of the railway to the Hudson Bay.

Substantial buildings mark the progress of education in all portions of the west. Compulsory education is enforced and ample accommodation provided. In 1923 it cost every individual in Manitoba \$22 to keep the primary and secondary schools of the Province in operation. Saskatchewan, with its population of 750,000 during the same year spent \$14,000,000 and Alberta with 580,000 spent \$10,000,000. Indicative of the spirit for education, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were willing to see thousands of Mennonite farmers, admittedly splendid agriculturists, leave their borders, rather than lower the school standard by their discrimination to teach their children English.

Before 1914 new settlers were coming to the west too rapidly and new fields were being opened too fast to permit full provision for the comfort and well-being of the new arrivals. There were outlying settlements where social and intellectual life were at a low ebb. But in the last 10 years the gaps have been filled in. The normal development has permitted schools to be built, new lines of communication to be opened. Within a decade or two ago the west was still a pioneering country, today it is highly organized and developed in all civilizing influences.

### CANADIAN-FIJI TRADE TO BE DEVELOPED

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Fiji is sending a delegation to British Columbia shortly to confer with Canadian produce merchants in regard to the extension of the markets of Fiji fruits, more particularly bananas and pineapples. Negotiations have been carried on between the colonial secretary of Fiji and the Canadian Government merchant marine, with the view of having special cold storage put on the service between Canada and Fiji in the course of a few months.

The question is the inauguration of a steamship service for the carriage of green fruit from Fiji to Canada is engrossing the attention of a special committee of the Legislature of the Island colony.

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### BRITISH RUBBER RESTRICTIONS

### WOOL PRICES AT SYDNEY CONTINUE TO CLIMB HIGHER

### SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Wool prices continue toadden the hearts of wool growers. Every week brings us fresh records. Greasy merino sold up to 42d. in the Sydney market. It is worth noting that the record price for greasy merino during the 1913-14 season was 16d. In the same season the record price for pieces was 15d., whereas this season pieces sold to 38d. Most of the explanation is to be found in the shortage of wool. There isn't enough wool in the world to go round, and there is no immediate prospect of the shortage being removed. There isn't a country in the world where sheep numbers are increasing to any great extent, while in some countries the numbers are steadily decreasing.

At the 1922 year's price, America's rubber bill, at the 1922 year's rate of consumption, would have been £22,325,000, which at 4d. is about \$9,500,000. At last year's price the bill was £27,000,000, which at \$4.60 comes to \$120,000,000.

The British have not pocketed all this profit. Last year's cost of production was an increase of £12,000,000 in Malaya and Ceylon and £1,000,000 in Dutch East Indies. But average production costs have risen probably 1/4d. a pound, so the real profit is at most £11,500,000, or \$8,180,000. The part of this made in America is not more than three-fourths, or about \$6,000,000.

If the total British profit in Malaya, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies was £11,500,000 last year, this likewise is the increase of earnings over the previous year, when rubber companies just about cleared expenses. If an average throughout the plantations is taken, the earnings of the plantations will be £175,000,000 invested.

The estimates of average prices in 1922 are the merest approximations.

Actually there is no such thing as a true average price, and this was never more so than in 1922, with its wild fluctuations.

The year came in with "best sheet" at around a shilling a pound, fell by 2d. in January, 3d. and declined to under 1d. in the summer.

Prospects of restriction brought it up, and when the Stevenson plan went into effect Nov. 1, it permitted closing prices for the year of 1d. But much of the rubber was sold forward at better than day-to-day prices.

The same difficulty comes in arriving at average production costs. The Rubber Shareholders' Association, comprised

### BRITISH CEREAL IMPORTS HIGHER

### UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCES ONLY 20 PER CENT OF OWN NEEDS—BUYS MORE FROM CANADA

Increased British purchases of imported foodstuffs in 1924 is indicated by 1923 statistics, as analyzed by Special Representative H. B. Smith of the United States Department of Commerce, in a report from London. Prospects for local food production in Great Britain, both cereal and animal, are less favorable.

The gross home-grown production of wheat in the United Kingdom provides only about 20 per cent of total needs, and deducting seed and the increasing demands on the home supply for biscuit making, poultry feeding, and other such uses, the requirements for bread consumption must almost entirely be met by imports. Maintenance of domestic herds and domestic meat production on the present scale also depends largely upon imported supplies. In practically all its phases, therefore, the key to the foodstuffs situation in the United Kingdom lies in the trade figures.

Trade figures for wheat imports for the calendar year 1923, as compared with 1913, show decreased imports from the United States, India, and Australia, and increased from the Argentine and Canada.

Imports of wheat from Canada, Argentina, and India during 1923 were 112,000,000 bushels or 25,000,000 more than for 1913. On the other hand, imports from the United States were 60,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 less than for 1913.

During the six months, July-December, 1923, imports from the United States were 10,000,000 bushels less than during the corresponding period of 1922.

The average price of best sheet on the London market during the first year of restriction was almost 1d. a pound, having risen to the present, at least, the Stevenson scheme has accomplished what it set out to do.

### CANADIAN CUSTOMS

TORONTO, March 12—Canadian customs and excise revenue for 11 months ended Feb. 28, 1924, totaled \$274,234,758, an increase of \$23,672,119 over the corresponding period of last year.

## International Securities Trust of America

Organized under Trust Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U. S. A.

AN Investment Company founded on the principles proved sound by the practice of similar institutions of England and Scotland, supplemented by methods of investing followed by life insurance companies and American savings banks.

BUSINESS—The investment of capital in income-producing, marketable bonds and shares is the only business of International Securities Trust of America.

FIELD OF OPERATION—The Trust buys securities in the principal world markets under standards which permit the greatest possible diversification. At present the assets include more than 400 separate securities of practically every industry and of 24 countries. The largest investment in any one issue is less than \$5,000.

INVESTMENT STANDARDS—This company does not acquire interests in new and undeveloped enterprises. Investments are made only in those countries where the financial history shows stability and the protection of private property is assured. The Declaration of Trust provides that not more than 70 per cent of the resources of the Trust may be invested in securities originating in the United States; not more than 55 per

cent in England nor more than 35 per cent in any other country.

FUNDED DEBT—Secured Serial 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds constitute the only funded obligation of the Trust. The agreement with the Trustee of this issue (Guaranty Trust Company of New York) provides that the collateral deposited to secure the Bonds shall have a maintained market value never less than 115 per cent of the par value of all Bonds outstanding.

PREFERRED SHARES—Cumulative 7 Per Cent Preferred Shares, Series A, of \$100 par value, are issued under provision that the assets of the Trust, taken at the cost price, shall be equal to at least 133 per cent of par value of Preferred Shares outstanding.

COMMON SHARES—Non-assessable Common Shares without par value represent the direct partnership interest in the Trust. The current dividend is \$5 a share annually, payable in quarterly installments.

### BOND AND SHARE QUOTATIONS

(As of March 12, 1924)

### SECURED SERIAL 6% GOLD BONDS

Series A: \$1,000 and \$500, due 1925; Series B: \$1,000 and \$500, due 1932; Series C: \$1,000 and \$500, due 1943.

Bid 99—Offered 100 and interest.

### 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED SHARES

Series A: Par \$100.

Bid 100—Offered 102 1/2 and accrued dividend.

### COMMON SHARES

(No Par Value)

Bid \$92.50—Offered \$95 a Share.

These issues are not underwritten. All the bond and share capital subscribed will be available in cash for the purpose of the Trust.

We cordially invite inquiries about the financial structure of this investment company and the safeguards surrounding its securities.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES TRUST OF AMERICA

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50 Pine Street New York

161 Devonshire Street Boston

U. S. A.

## CHANGES IMMENSE IN FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Pre-War Investments in United States and Canada Practically Wiped Out—National Debt Ten Times as Much

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 1—During the 18 years 1913-1923 vast and kaleidoscopic changes have been wrought in the financial structure of the British Empire. The mother country's national debt has increased more than tenfold, and receipts from taxation more than fourfold. Her investments overseas have been reduced by a £1,000,000,000 and her indebtedness abroad has increased by a like sum. Prices have more than doubled and then lost part of the earlier rise; wages have followed suit. The yearly national income (not to be confounded with the national revenue from taxation), which was £2,400,000,000 in 1923, was no less than £4,500,000,000 in 1920, from which giddy height it had fallen over £1,000,000,000 to £3,500,000,000 by March, 1922. Similar changes, though on a less titanic scale, have taken place throughout the Empire.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this vast financial earthquake caused by the Great War is the change which has taken place in the ownership of overseas investments. In 1913, Great Britain had over £1,700,000,000 invested in undertakings carried on in various parts of the British Empire and, within a little, the same amount in foreign countries—over £3,400,000,000 in all. This huge sum represents actual investments, and does not include money employed overseas by British shipping companies, banks and merchants in their ordinary course of business.

Today the picture is very different. Almost all the £632,000,000 worth of investments in the United States have been sold. So has the greater part of the £432,000,000 invested in Canada, and the £74,000,000 in Japan. In addition, there has come into the story a little matter of £4,600,000,000, which represents what Great Britain now owes to the United States and on which she is paying £148,000,000 a year in interest and sinking fund. These figures represent at par rates of exchange a debt of over £900,000,000 and an annual payment of nearly £30,000,000 equivalent to an income tax of 6d. in the pound. At the rates of exchange current today the burden is a good deal heavier.

As against this new indebtedness, of course, there are debts of considerably more than equivalent face value owing to Great Britain from various European countries, but except in a few minor instances, representing perhaps 2 per cent of the total, no interest is being paid on these, and to what extent any of the vast sums involved will ever be paid back is problematical, to say the least of it. There are also loans of about £150,000,000 to the dominions, Australia with £90,000,000 being the foremost debtor, and New Zealand with £30,000,000 the second. Interest is being duly paid on most, if not all the debts owed by the dominions to the mother country, so that they may claim to be bearing a share of about 12 per cent of the burden of external debt incurred by Great Britain in defense of the Empire during the late war.

### Growth of National Debt

Great Britain's internal debt which stood at £850,000,000 in 1913, had grown to 10 times greater—to £6,800,000,000—by 1923. The latter figure is nearly three times the pre-war national income. The national revenue from taxation rose from £187,000,000 in 1913 to well over £1,000,000,000, and is estimated for 1923-24 at £816,000,000. The latter figure represents about one-quarter of the Nation's annual income, and to put it in another way, is equivalent to an annual charge of over 4 per cent on the total wealth of the country, calculated at the pre-war figure of £16,400,000,000. About £350,000,000 of the revenue from taxation is now needed to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on the national debt. In 1913, the figure under this head was £37,000,000—20 per cent of the revenue. All the other national services have also become more expensive: the navy costs £58,000,000 against £44,000,000; the army, £52,000,000 against £28,000,000 and the air force £12,000,000 against nothing. This increased cost is very largely due to increased rates of pay, as the active strength of the fighting forces is less than before the war. The civil services bill has risen from £50,000,000 to £317,000,000. Included in this total are pensions, which now cost £17,000,000 instead of £12,000,000, and unemployment insurance which costs £43,000,000 instead of £3,000,000.

One feature of British national finance during the period under review is the interest the Government has taken in commerce and industry. In former days the only commercial ventures in which it was a shareholder

## Pacific Coast Copper Mines of British Columbia

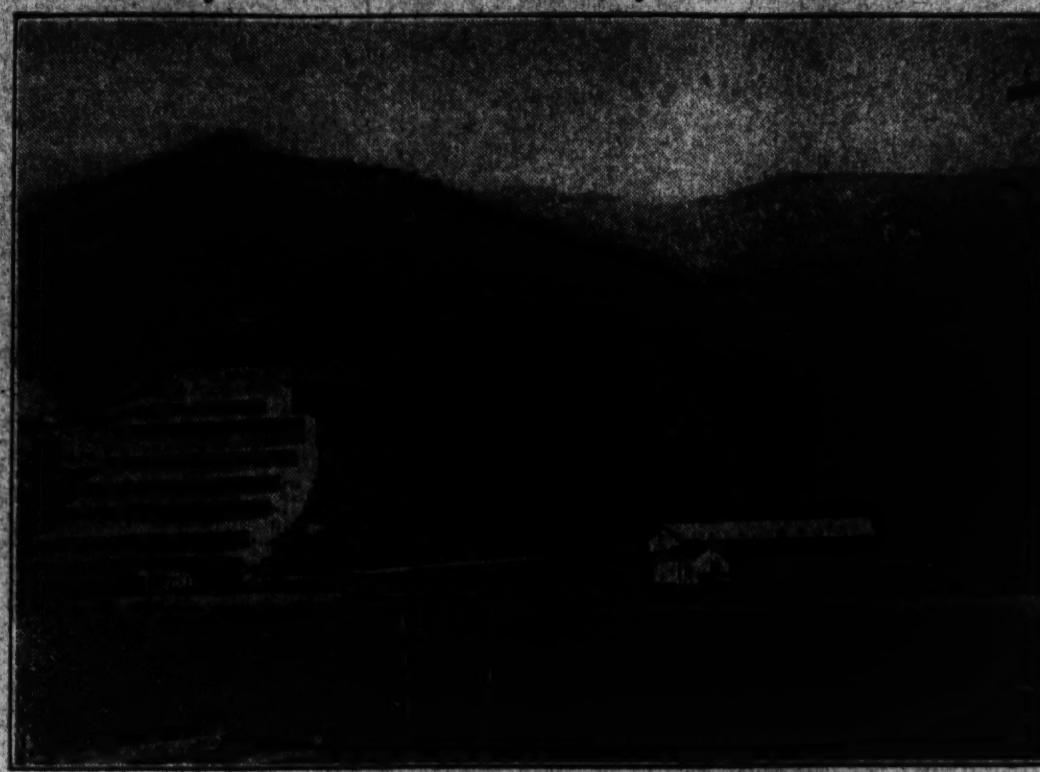


Photo Shows the Britannia Beach Property, North of Vancouver. The Concentrator Is Seen to the Left of the Picture

of its development to British capital. There is also a growing feeling that the development of the resources of the dominions and the colonies is more important to the Empire than the development of the national exchequer, quite a large surplus has been available for investment in industrial and other undertakings at home and abroad. In the boom year of 1920 more new companies were floated than ever before. The aggregate capital they represented was also a record. Much of this, however, was merely on paper and sprang from the watering down of the capital of already existing concerns because the high prices then ruling made them seem to be capable of earning exceptionally high profits. A good deal of this "water" has already disappeared, for most of the concerns which indulged in this practice have either gone bankrupt in the lean years which have followed the boom or have had to reduce their capital back again to its former dimensions and in some cases even lower. But apart from all this, substantial sums have been invested in sound undertakings in many different parts of the world. Loans have been made to foreign powers, such as Australia, to foreign municipalities for new water works, power stations, harbors, and all kinds of public works. New mines have been opened up, new oil fields prospected, new railways started, in all quarters of the globe.

The dominions and the colonies have had an even larger share than formerly in this flood of capital, which, as for so many years before the war, has poured forth from Britain to help develop the resources of the world. This is partly due to the fact that during the war it was illegal to export British capital to most foreign countries, but it is also partly due to the serious losses which British investors have suffered from the collapse of many of the foreign exchanges, notably in South America which owes a very large part

of £7,000,000, South Africa £14,000,000, India £42,500,000, Australia £32,000,000, to mention only a few of the loans that have been contracted. Altogether for state and municipal purposes alone the dominions have had £200,000,000 advanced to them by British investors since the war began, including renewals of old loans. Comparatively little of this money was for war purposes, the greater portion being for inland settlement schemes, irrigation, and works of public utility.

While colonial governments and municipalities have taken £200,000,000 similar bodies in foreign countries have only had £90,000,000. In neither case, of course, are the advances made by the British Government for the purpose of financing the war included. Nor are the French and Belgian war loans which were issued on the British market and which amounted to well over £1,000,000,000 floats in the three years 1916-18 alone.

Since the war, however, and even since the removal of the embargo on loans and company notations aimed to help foreign countries, the increased popularity of the Empire as a field for the investment of British capital has been one of the signs of the times. The prolonged absence of dividends from so many foreign concerns, as, for example, in the case of South American railways which had been constructed on British capital, caused the British investor furiously to think. He did not like having sown for another to reap, and there are strong indications that in future he will

## BIG POSSIBILITIES FOR JUTE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—At a recent meeting at Johannesburg it was considered possible for South Africa to enter into the jute industry, as it has been found that the Deccan hemp plant (or *Libocedrus Canariensis* plant) grows freely in the northern Transvaal and other low-lying regions of South Africa.

One speaker at the meeting testified to there being thousands of tons of this plant growing in the district he resided in, Lydenburg, Transvaal, and the farmers would be very glad to get rid of it, as it was stunting the growth of their crops.

It is indeed said that this plant, which is grown on such a large industrial scale in India, was actually a native of South Africa, having been taken across the Indian Ocean somewhere about the year 1897. The importation of raw wool sacks and other bags into the Union, as well as sugar pockets, is about 30,000,000 a year, and into Rhodesia about 17,000,000.

Experiments have been made with this plant during the last three years with very successful results, the canary produces being suitable in every respect that is required for the manufacture of grain bags and so on. British and Japanese brokers are prepared to deal with South Africa direct in the matter of purchasing their jute.

The experimental jute South Africa produced and exhibited in Europe was awarded a gold medal and a certificate of honor.

The growth of the plant after the rainy season is anything up to 14 feet long and it is considered to be immune from the locusts. About one ton of fiber can be obtained per acre and the sample of jute produced is commanded for its strength and compactness.

It is reported that there are now 15,000 persons engaged in the diamond industry. During the first 10 months of 1923 the number of passenger boats clearing at Bartica for the Mazaruni fields was 1133, as compared with 1397 in the three previous years combined. The number of passengers for the first 10 months of 1923 was reported at 21,218, as contrasted with 25,514 during the previous three years. This boom in the diamond fields naturally has had a salutary effect upon business generally in British Guiana. In a large measure it has offset depression elsewhere.

The colony also exports sugar, gold, bauxite, rice, coconuts, timber and balata. Records for 1922 show that 10,346 tons of bauxite were turned out, and the gold production was valued at \$204,542. Gold production has been fairly steady around that figure in recent years.

## BRITISH GUIANA IS NEW DIAMOND FIELD

Precious Stones Make the Country One of the Treasure Stores of the World

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—As the people of the United States rushed across the continent for gold in 1849, overcoming the many obstacles of the sparsely settled interior before reaching the fields of the precious metal in California, so are the people of British Guiana now rushing to the diamond fields in the interior of that country—the only British colony in South America.

Diamonds have been found in British Guiana since the end of the nineteenth century, but it was not until about three years ago that the people there discovered that the precious stones were to be found in large numbers, and on a scale to make their land one of the treasure stores of the world.

Returned travelers from British Guiana talk of little besides the rush for diamonds there to supply the waiting markets of Antwerp and New York. Official records received here from British Guiana show that in 1918 that colony turned out diamonds to the value of £229,575. In 1921, the production jumped to £229,847; in 1922, £252,255, and during the first 10 months of 1923, the output was reported by the Department of Lands and Mines there as being £751,221. It was estimated that the production of the entire year 1923 would be approximately £1,000,000, or more than 30 times as much as in 1918.

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## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

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THE steady growth of this institution, from its establishment in 1890, to the commanding position of the Largest Trust Company in New England, is in itself authoritative evidence of an unusual constructive banking service.

Our Foreign Department is a thoroughly equipped, well-balanced organization, able to supply information drawn from original sources, of distinct value in extending markets.

Complete facilities for every branch of Commercial Banking are offered.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$17,000,000.

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RESOURCES  
\$150,000,000

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

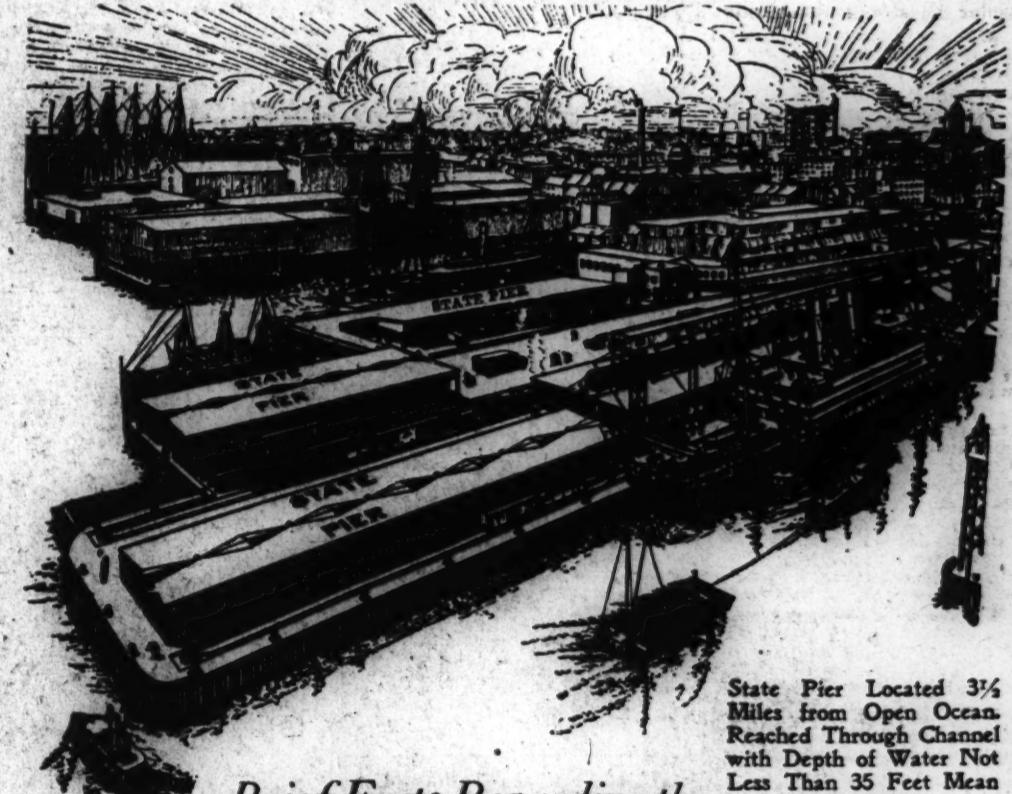
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## PORT OF PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE U.S.A.

AMERICA'S SUNRISE GATEWAY

"The Port of Service"



State Pier Located 3 1/2 Miles from Open Ocean. Reached Through Channel with Depth of Water Not Less Than 35 Feet Mean Low Tide.

## Brief Facts Regarding the Port of Portland, Maine

Nearest U. S. Port to Europe Equipped for Handling Trans-Atlantic Traffic

Mileage Distances from Portland to Some of the Principal European Ports:

Antwerp	3094 Miles	Liverpool	2771 Miles
Glasgow	2701 Miles	London	3069 Miles
Hamburg	3624 Miles	Rotterdam	3097 Miles

FOREIGN STEAMSHIP LINES SERVING PORT OF PORTLAND, MAINE  
Cunard Line, London; Anchor-Donaldson, Glasgow; Thomson Line, Newcastle, Leith

White Star-Dominion Line, Liverpool, Avonmouth

Rogers and Webb (U. S. S. B.) Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam

#### COASTWISE

Eastern Steamship Lines Inc.

Between

Portland and Boston; Portland and New York

#### FACTS REGARDING NEW STATE PIER

Length 1000 feet.  
East Side: Berths for two ordinary types ocean steamers. Terminal of North Atlantic and Western S. S. Co.  
Connected with Grand Trunk grain elevators by modern grain conveyor gallery. Grain loading into steamer at rate 18,000 bushels per hour.  
Double decked on east side for a distance of 300 feet. Upper deck immigrant quarters of most modern type.  
West Side: Terminals of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. U. S. Coast Guard Service.

The Directors of the Port of Portland, Maine, U. S. A., invite the patrons of the British Empire Exhibition to write for a copy of a new Port Book and other printed matter, descriptive of the Port of Portland, Maine, and its facilities, and especially urge EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND STEAMSHIP OPERATORS interested in obtaining efficient service in connection with the handling of export and import traffic to communicate with Traffic Department (Desk M) for information as to how we can serve you to our mutual advantage.



## MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA ARE WORLD'S LARGEST FISHERIES

Coast Length More Than Twice That of Great Britain and Ireland, and Thousands Wrestle Their Living From Sea

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—These three tiny provinces—as provinces are apportioned in Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island—are unique in that they have never experienced a "boom." From the settlements of French colonists about Louisburg and the Annapolis Valley, to the sailing of the United Empire Loyalists into the Bay of Fundy, and up the St. John, to the clearing of forest lands, building of railroads, schools and factories, the advance of the maritime provinces has been steady, peaceful, sure. Among them they possess pretty nearly all things for all people, in natural resources, industrial opportunities, markets, scenic effects, climate, conditions. About the sea-indentured shores lie quiet fishing hamlets, busy seaports, splendid dry docks and harbors, and all under a climate as salubrious as Old Scotia's. Inland lie the famous apple orchards and deep, dyed meadows of Grand Pre, the lumber-choked currents of the St. John and Miramichi, with the black forests crowding back into scarcely explored depths, the half-clear'd farms with their buckwheat and oats, turnips and potatoes, the alert cities breathing faintly of new-cut lumber, trembling under the tremor of harnessed water. Although a new country, it is old in industrial knowledge and in seats of learning; although an old country, it is vibrant with undeveloped resources and potential powers.

### Silver Fox Industry Grows

Prince Edward Island is often called the "Million-Acre Farm," as practically the whole island is under cultivation, with farms averaging in size from 50 to several hundred acres. Although mixed farming predominates, scientific dairying and stock raising are particularly successful. During recent years the silver fox industry has made amazing strides.

Nova Scotia, on the other hand, derives here greatest income from her manufactures, ships, and freights, which together brought her in over \$53,000,000 last year. Her best asset is her coal, returning nearly \$40,000,000 per annum, and fisheries worth \$12,000,000. Her farm products exactly equal in value her iron and steel products, about \$12,000,000 annually, while seventh on her list comes the important item "tourist travel," estimated to be worth \$6,000,000 a year and growing space. Thus one suspects that this Province is one of variety and strange contrast, while the traveler changes in a few minutes, from the crowded streets of some cosmopolitan mining center to the dark fastnesses of moose and bear-haunted silences.

### A Never-Falling Crop

And what of her sea? The history of the fishing industry of Nova Scotia is filled with adventure and heroism, and romance is dying hard. The thousands who flock from all over the American Continent each year to see the great International fishermen's race of Halifax Harbor, or of the American port of Gloucester, will attest that vigorously. The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, and among the provinces of Canada Nova Scotia takes first rank. It is a never-falling crop—a fact that has made the name of the sea-ghost Province justly celebrated as a fishing resort since the discovery of the New World. The entire coastline of the maritime provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 3,600 miles, more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. Over this immense area Nova Scotia fishermen hold sway—a sway that has frequently been disputed, but never wrested from them. The coastline of the Province alone is 3,900 miles in length. It is much longer than that of the New England states, and the number of men engaged in the inshore fisheries of the former is nearly four times that of the latter.

## Small Installment of Winter's "Cut" on a Cheap Trip from Forest to Mill



Pulp Logs on Tributary of Saguenay River

Streams That Drain New Brunswick Provide Ideal Transportation for Products of the Province

## COUNTRY INDORSES QUEENSLAND LOAN

### Business Men, Although Hostile to Labor Government, Favor British Flotation

WINNIPEG, Man., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—With a view to developing a greater trade in wheat between the Canadian prairie provinces and China, and representing some of the largest milling interests in these two countries are now arriving Canada. Last year, when stowed, China imported 200,000 tons of wheat from Canada and some from the United States and Australia. It is intended this year to increase the amount purchased in Canada.

Henry T. Z. Waung, a member of the party, is a special representative of the Hong Kong and Far East section of Shanghai. This firm he said, controls the 13 biggest mills in China, turning out 15,000 barrels of flour daily. The other members of the party are S. Yamamoto and M. Kobayashi connected with the Mitsui Company, Ltd., Shanghai. Mr. Kobayashi, who is his company's representative in China, Japan and Canada, is developing at a remarkable rate, and predicted that it will some day astonish the people by its magnitude. The party during its tour will visit Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and New York, as well as the principal Canadian cities.

## CANADA MAKES MANY NEW MINING RECORDS

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Progress marked every phase of the mineral production of Canada during 1923, and several new commodity production records were established, while the output, as a whole, advanced 16.1 per cent in value over the corresponding figures for the previous year, reaching a grand total of \$214,012,832, as compared with \$184,297,342 in 1922, and the record value of \$227,859,665 attained in 1920, according to the preliminary report of the mineral production of Canada, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New output records were established for coal, lead, zinc, asbestos and the value of cobalt. Copper production, while considerably below the record wartime output, was more than double the tonnage produced in 1922, and amounted in all to 87,940,000 pounds. Nickel reached a total of 42,450,000 pounds, while gold and silver were both less than in 1922, the outputs were greater than in many other recent years, and together accounted for values amounting to nearly \$37,000,000.

to pounds sterling there was a large profit, which it is said will give a credit over the loss in higher rate. The amount required in 1921 was about £4,000,000. The amount now required is over £22,000,000 and is for the conversion of two old loans falling due in 1924 (£10,000,000) and 1925 (£12,000,000).

If Mr. Theodore is successful in floated this huge loan—larger than has ever been attempted previously by any Australian State Government—it must be at a considerably higher rate of interest than that at present paid for this same money. This means further taxation to take care of this increased cost.

Realizing this, local commercial men, though hostile to the Government, are desirous of making the loan a success, and are bringing pressure on English commercial concerns to help the Premier in his task. The three years ago the Government required £4,000,000 for developmental work, and Mr. Theodore journeyed to England to secure a loan for this amount.

### Loan Was Boycotted

Certain financial and politically opposed interests also sent an influential delegation, which used its influence against the Premier securing his loan money. This was thought to be good political strategy, as failing more loan money, much development work to which the Government was committed, would necessarily stop. The resultant financial depression and dislocation of business it was thought, would create a political crisis and serious reaction against the Government.

The plan worked in London, where certain large financial interests were already annoyed with the Government for certain legislation considered injurious to their interests.

During his visit Mr. Theodore was told by those controlling financial affairs in London that the financial boycott would be lifted if he would repeal certain legislation to which they were hostile. This he refused to do. Instead he returned to Queensland and precipitated a general election on the issue of "self government," and succeeded in securing a further tenure of office for his Government.

### New Loan Favored

Subsequently he secured a loan from New York—the first floated outside of England by an Australian Government. The rate (7 per cent) was higher than the prevailing rate in London, but in converting the dollars

## DOMINION IMPORTS MINERALS LARGELY

TORONTO, Ont., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Declaring that Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States was largely influenced by the preponderance of mineral imports over exports, Dr. Charles Cannell, Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, stated at the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy recently that last year our mineral sales abroad fell short by \$220,000,000 of balancing our bill for mineral products imported from the United States and elsewhere.

"In 1923 Canada bought raw and manufactured mineral goods from other countries to the value of \$281,000,000, an average of more than \$1,000,000 worth per day," declared Dr. Cannell. To anyone who had studied the mineral possibilities of the Dominion, there seemed to be no good reason, he said, why Canada should indefinitely continue to buy several hundred million dollars worth of mineral commodities abroad

each year, and pay for these purchases largely with the proceeds of farm and forest products.

## FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

A comparison of the trade returns during 1923 and 1922 indicates that both

flour exports to England, while the United

States and Argentine shipments are less

than pre-war.

By Special Resolution the title of  
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL & UNION BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LTD.,  
has been changed to  
**National Provincial Bank**  
LIMITED.

OVER 1,100 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

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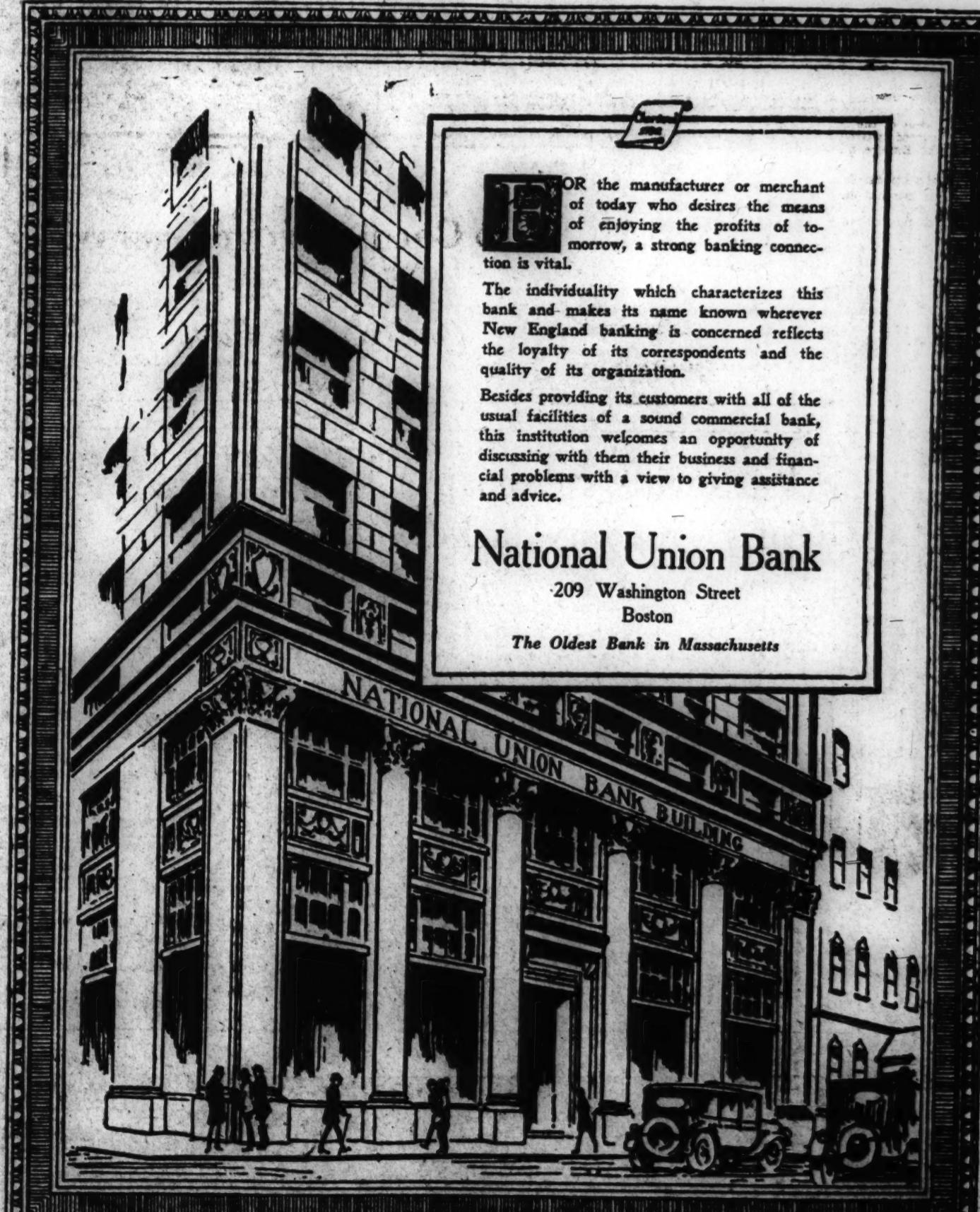
## The Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corporation Boston - New York

### Commercial Letters of Credit Issued Jointly with KIDDER PEABODY & COMPANY

Established 1845

Balance Sheet of the Corporation December 31, 1923

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash	\$ 508,671.15
U. S. Govt. Bonds	4,714,592.24
Other Bonds	1,158,293.46
Stocks	1,915,432.53
Real Estate	107,522.20
Notes & Accts. Rec.	670,641.71
Bills Receivable	1,276,706.40
Call Loans	1,185,800.00
Customers' Liability	5,446,606.01
	\$16,441,330.66
Contingent Liability—Acceptances	
Bought and Rediscounted.....	\$879,243.75
Assets	\$ 508,671.15
U. S. Govt. Bonds	4,714,592.24
Other Bonds	1,158,293.46
Stocks	1,915,432.53
Real Estate	107,522.20
Notes & Accts. Rec.	670,641.71
Bills Receivable	1,276,706.40
Call Loans	1,185,800.00
Customers' Liability	5,446,606.01
	\$16,441,330.66
Contingent Liability—Acceptances	
Bought and Rediscounted.....	\$879,243.75



## National Union Bank

209 Washington Street

Boston

The Oldest Bank in Massachusetts

FOR the manufacturer or merchant of today who desires the means of enjoying the profits of tomorrow, a strong banking connection is vital.

The individuality which characterizes this bank and makes its name known wherever New England banking is concerned reflects the loyalty of its correspondents and the quality of its organization.

Besides providing its customers with all of the usual facilities of a sound commercial bank, this institution welcomes an opportunity of discussing with them their business and financial problems with a view to giving assistance and advice.

## SUPERIOR INDIAN COTTON IS NEEDED

### Development of Long-Staple Product Would Increase Exports Materially

BOMBAY, Feb. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Indian Central Cotton Committee, which is representative of all sections of the cotton industry in India—growers, ginners, merchants and spinners—held a meeting recently in Bombay, at which Mr. F. Milligan claimed that the institute is unique and that in some respects it is ahead even of America.

"So far as I am aware," he said, "it is the only research institute of the kind established especially for assisting agricultural investigators to obtain accurate knowledge of the new cotton which they are turning out and where the work will be directed especially to the improvement of the raw cotton, rather than to the improvement of methods of spinning and manufacturing."

Continuing, Mr. Milligan said: "At present Lancashire is taking far more Indian cotton than in the past, and what is more satisfactory, is taking considerable quantity of the superior Indian cotton. The development of this trade seems to me to offer very considerable advantages to the cotton grower."

The exportable surplus of the Indian staple cottons is somewhere about 250,000 bales annually, which is a small portion of our total export, but agricultural officers who have attempted to introduce into general cultivation cottons of a superior staple have often experienced difficulty, owing to the fact that the premium on staple cotton in India has not at all times been satisfactory. A definite export demand would stabilize margins for superior cotton and would thus greatly encourage their production."

"We know both from the standpoint of the Indian spinner and from that of the grower that it is essential that a much larger proportion of the cotton produced in India should be of at least 1/2 inch; in other words, of a type which will be very well paid for by the foreign market. There is a shortage of such cotton in the world at the present moment, and if India is to increase its cotton production, a considerable proportion of the increase should consist of a relatively long-stapled cotton."

# SOUTHAM PRESS LIMITED

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA

Printers, Lithographers and  
Merchandising Specialists

*AN INSTITUTION which formulates Selling Plans and undertakes the complete merchandising of any worthy product for the Canadian market.*

*PRINTERS of large and small editions, offset lithographers, illustrators and designers, creators of sales literature for all marketing purposes.*

## British Manufacturers!

The market afforded by British Columbia is one that you should cultivate, for the population is predominantly British or of British stock, and there is a strong partiality for British made goods.

It is an easy market to influence by advertising, because the great majority of families subscribe to the

## VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

(Sworn paid circulation over 61,000 daily)

London Representative, T. R. Clougher  
18, 19, 20 Craven St., W. C. 2.

"The Province Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## A Growing Newspaper in a Growing Market

There are 50,000 families in the City of Winnipeg, one-half of whom read the Winnipeg Tribune.

High subscription rates which became effective March, 1921, insure a sharp division of the field, so that duplicate circulation is a negligible quantity.

Subscription rates are as follows:

By City Carrier	25 cents per week
Street and Dealers	5 cents a copy
Saturday Edition	10 cents a copy
By Mail in Manitoba	\$8.00 a year

Write for market information.

## THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE

WINNIPEG, CANADA

"The Tribune Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## EDMONTON

*The Gateway City to the Last Great Canadian West*

EDMONTON is the capital city of Alberta, the sunshiny Province of Canada.

EDMONTON is the commercial center of all the northern half and a third of the southern half of the Province.

EDMONTON is the distributing center of the fastest growing territory in Canada, in point of population.

As the population is largely of British Origin, British manufactured products find a ready market in this field.

Manufacturers and distributors seeking larger distribution are cordially invited to write our Service Department.

## Edmonton Journal

Daily and Weekly

EDMONTON, CANADA

### REPRESENTATIVES

E. J. Guy, Toronto; Chas. A. Abraham, Montreal; Frank E. Payson, Vancouver; Louis Kiebahn, New York; Henry De Clerque, Chicago; Fred L. Hall, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

### BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

Frederick A. Smyth, 20 Ludgate Hill, London, England

"The Journal Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## It Is the Woman Who Buys

IT IS the woman who manages the family budget. She is consulting expert for the entire family. Her responsibility is heavy. To her, advertising news means economy. Most women are consistent readers of advertising news.

## THE CALGARY HERALD

Reaches and influences nearly every worth-while home in which English is read, in Calgary and its surrounding territory. It is the leading and most popular daily newspaper with the largest circulation in Western Canada between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.

## CALGARY HERALD LTD

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

CALGARY, CANADA

"The Herald Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

*In the Famous Niagara Peninsula*

## THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the Pittsburgh of Canada—enjoys the unusual distinction of being the hub of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone as well as the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

The Spectator affords advertisers a complete coverage of the Hamilton field.

It is the only A B C newspaper published in Hamilton, and has a circulation in the city and suburbs greater than the combined circulations of all other evening newspapers in its field.

"The Spectator Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## The Ottawa Citizen

*In Ottawa, the Capital of Canada*

## THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED

Owns two daily newspapers: (1) "The Citizen," issued in the morning at three cents a copy; and (2) "The Ottawa Evening Citizen," issued at two cents a copy. The total paid circulation of these two newspapers is about 22,000. There is practically no duplication. The Citizen is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations). All advertising runs through both newspapers at the one rate.

### In Ottawa and Eastern Ontario

## The Ottawa Citizen

Is considered the most effective and the cheapest advertising medium.

Because The Citizen is read in 21,138 (91 per cent) of the 22,103 homes in Ottawa;

Because the city circulation of The Citizen is over 5600 (33 per cent) greater than that of any other newspaper;

Because The Citizen is read in 6000 homes in the surrounding district for which Ottawa is the buying centre; and

Because in The Citizen's advertising columns you will find only high-class advertisers (no patent medicine, liquor, mining or questionable copy of any kind is accepted).

In support of these claims it may be stated: (1) that 129 manufacturers of high class products, firms who know the value of media, advertised exclusively in The Citizen, as far as Ottawa is concerned, in 1923; and (2) that The Citizen for many years has been the recognized classified advertisement medium of Ottawa. Therefore it may be stated confidently that, for the national advertiser,

## The Ottawa Citizen

"Covers" Ottawa and district at lowest cost, and that without The Citizen no "covers" Ottawa with newspaper publicity at any cost.

"The Citizen Aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Classic Quality of Italian Verse

THE great poetic masters of a nation repeat, but when it is divine. In the midst of stirring times, and in the games that follow, we may look back to see the results of the struggle, to count the losses and the gains. Thus it is with the poetry of Italy. Conditions may be too incisive, too rapidly changing to give the poet a clear vision, even as they were in the nineteenth century, at the time of the heroic fight for independence and unification. So no one would interpret the spirit of Italy, it must be in that period when lies between the Great War on the one hand and the early struggles of Massini, Cavour and Garibaldi on the other.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, in reaction against a romanticism which had worn itself out, there was an outburst of poetry in Italy realistic in its tendency, classic in its form. Its aim was to unite the new spirit with the beauty of structure of the Classics. Into this group fall D'Annunzio in his early work, Carducci, Forzano, and many others, who though their names are not so familiar, have the less made substantial contributions to this new poetry.

As the supreme contribution of Italy in form has ever been the sonnet, it is quite natural that this vehicle is particularly popular at this period. Carducci apostrophises it, in sonnet form:

Brief and most ample song! thee, light as dreams His thoughts in better worlds which earth o'erflows Hath Dante loved; and thee, mid flowers a bower Hath Petrarch gathered by the running stream.

And the very use of this form has conditioned and determined the quality of the verse, for the sonnet is an austere taskmaster that has scant patience with vague inaptitude, rambling, inarticulate emotions, slovenly diction. Thus we find nearly all the verse of this period distinct, clear-cut classic in the truest sense.

But the poets who write sonnets have sacrificed nothing of vividness to the limitations imposed by the structure. Take D'Annunzio, for instance—whether or not he is employing sonnet form, there is a delicate beauty and exquisite discernment of colour:

opal surges of the violet sea Now in the Mayday twilight O'er the bright skies, pearl-coloured clouds float through emerald spaces.

Of course, this vividness is by no means alien to our modern verse, but

the often it is coupled with careless workmanship in the Italian poet, whatever the impression of colour, odor, sound, beauty, expressed in a form shining and jewel-like, and this is true to a greater or less extent of all of these poets.

The "Clock Tower" of Brunellesco gives us a sense of the mysterious time that is unforgettable:

Like the drip of slow water descending On the depths of its porphyry tower, The bronze stroke of time forth is sending Back equal monotonous hour.

Perpetually murmur and quiver The voices of years that have flown; They recall through the spaces forever Generations long-linked with our own.

So the stars in the midnight that shiver From zones of deep heavens unknown Pass on through the silence shining, The skein of bright silver untwining.

Less impressive perhaps but delicately lovely pictures there are in "Sub Umbra" by Capuano. He sees the carpet of grass, the caryophyllaceum, the daisies, the "unstable wings of fireflies" and "sheen of emerald" insects all illumined by the sun:

Felt like a shower in tremulous flakes of gold. The sunlight through the boughs And seemed to be Songs of cicadas dawning through the air.

The cicadas reminds one of the quatrains of Flores:

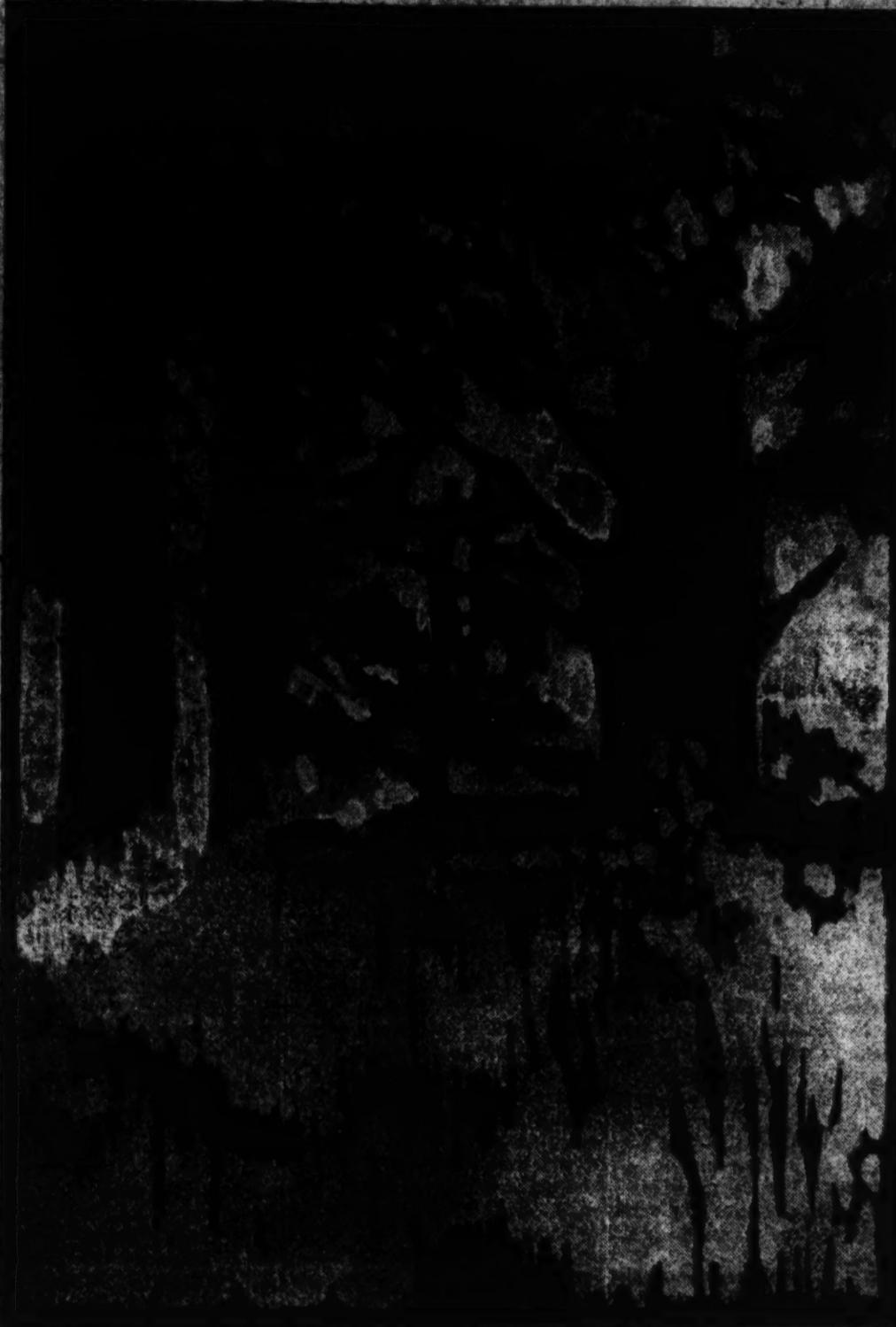
Fools the cicadas are—'tis long agreed; How wise the ant, is known to everyone. But is it so? Is foresight worth indeed More than long singing in the summer sun?

Exquisite lines which seem in their love of sunlight essentially Italian! Carducci has tried to bring over the classic metres—Sapphic and Alcaic—in his "Odi Barberi," and has succeeded probably as well as one can succeed in transplanting metres.

Cypresses solemn stand on Monte Mario Luminous, quiet is the air around them; They watch the Tiber through misty shadows Wandering voiceless.

And as Rome, so too Florence recycles her need of poetry—Florence,

Where Brunellesco's dome sublime, austere Lifts its Olympic mass in sunshine bright— In the violet-scented air, slender and clear, The marvellous bell-tower soars And mid the perfume of the wheat-fields near The open windows same 't the sun set light.



Bayard's Lane, Silvermine. From Wood Block Print by C. J. Holliday

## A Tree in the Lane

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I that would show beauty, Why could I not be Blowing in a meadow, A green-brown tree?

Way could I not be one Of a tall tree's birds, I, that for leaves and wings Have only words?

Isabel Fliske Conant.

## That Splendid Chapbook

The traveler is always a romantic figure. No amount of fact can take the pleasure of expectation and surprise out of a journey, and the setting of most chapbooks was a journey by land or sea.

That splendid chapbook, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, is built up of such things. Bunyan's reading outside the Bible (although he counted it among his sins) had acquainted him with romances, tales of magic and enchantment, histories of live persons; and all these, or nearly all, were concerned with adventures upon the road.

Bible stories and Christian legends were common in Bunyan's youth. There was a versified "history" of Joseph and his Brethren, and the beautiful legend of the Glastonbury Thorn was as well known as that of the Seven Sleepers or The Wandering Jew.

But *The Pilgrim's Progress* dealt in terms of unmistakable experience with the journey that every man must go; the figures of its allegory were live persons, such as a man might meet upon any road, and its setting changed as the way ran through towns and villages, past fields and sloughs and thickets, over hills where the sure-footed might fall "from running to going and from going to clambering upon his hands and knees, because of the steepness of the place," or beside "rivers that ran through meadows and orchards withilles underfoot and above, 'green trees with all manner of fruit.'

There are glimpses by the way of strange and beautiful lands, of vineyards and mountains upon which "the sun shineth night and day"; but here also is the road running through the midst of the country to a city more splendid than the cities of romance, for "it was builded of pearls and precious stones, also the streets thereof were paved with gold."

The child would start on this journey with some knowledge of his bearings, for, like Bunyan, he had set out on an earlier pilgrimage with Guy of Warwick. At the Palace Beautiful, he would remember how Montello had been armed by nymphs, and at Doubting Castle, how Bovis had escaped from his prison in Damacus.

No knight ever strove with giant or dragon as Christian struggled with Apollyon; none of the Seven Champions had encountered the dangers of the road. Yet these were adventures that might happen to a man in the midst of his ordinary existence; that much a child might understand beneath the surface of romance which for him is the chief matter of the book. —Florence V. Barry, in "A Century of Children's Books."

## Vorbilder

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MIT hingebender Aufmerksamkeit sehen wir dem Bildhauer beim Gestalten seiner Tones zu. Wie sorgfältig er ihn nach seinem Vorbild modellt und formt und hier eine Ausdrückung, dort eine Einstellung vornimmt; um seinen Gegenstand möglichst getreu wiederzugeben und dem Bildhauer seine Tones zu. Wie schreibt: „Was wahrhaftig ist, was erhabbar, was gerecht, was keusch, was lieblich, was wohl lautet, . . . dem lieblich nach!“

Wer mit Bewunderung auf das Vollbringen anderer sieht und sich vielleicht nach der Fähigkeit sehnt, Aehnliches zu leisten, kann sich mit der Gewissheit trösten, dass jedem, wie niedrig und unbedeutend er auch zu sein scheint, Gelegenheit und Fähigkeit verliehen ist, sein Denken zu modellieren, bis er die Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts zum Ausdruck bringt. Bildhauer nicht die Welt schöne Lebendestaltungen viel mehr als schöne Bilder? Es erfordert Aufrichtigkeit der Absichten, ehrliches Streben und Wachsamkeit, um der Menschheit das Wesen der Gott-Gislichkeit vor Augen zu führen. Weder Umgebung, Verzierung noch Umstände können eines hindern, das Denken zu modellieren, um es in Übereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen des göttlichen Gemüts zu bringen; auch können sie einen nicht hindern, in gewissem Grade Kunst und Wissenschaft zu bekunden, die nach Mrs. Eddys Wörten in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ (S. 507) „durch Gottes eigene Schönheit hindurch“ zum Ausdruck gebracht werden.

Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründlerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sagt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 248): „Wir alle sind Bildhauer, die an verschiedenartigen Gestalten arbeiten und des Gedankenmodells und meisseln“. Wie wichtig ist es also, dass wir das rechte Vorhaben wählen und unsere Aufmerksamkeit ebenso sorgfältig und getreulich darauf richten wie der Bildhauer auf seinem Ton oder der Maler auf seine Leinwand.

Wenn man vor einem schönen Gemälde steht, verschwindet der Gedanke an Farbe und Leinwand vor dem Vorbild des Meisters. Bei der Betrachtung eines Bildes, das den Menschen nachahmt und sowohl das Pfeifen des Windes wie die weichen Gebrauch von Farbe und Leinwand.

Wenn die Sterblichen es überdrüssig geworden sind, die niedrigeren Vorbilder sterblichen Denkens—Furcht, Krankheit, Sünde—nachahmen, dann können sie sich durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft dem Christus, Wahrheit, zuwenden und auf der Leinwand menschliche Erfahrung sowohl die Eigenschaften Schönheit, Selbstlosigkeit, Reinheit als auch harmonische Farbentöne von Dankbarkeit und liebenden Güte vorbringen. Ebenso können sie sich des Bewusstseins erfreuen, dass sie die ewigen Eigenschaften des Vater-Mutter Gottes zum Ausdruck bringen.

Die Fähigkeit, dies zu tun, ist eine Gott-verliehene. Wahrlich, dies heißt, des Menschen wahres Sein hervorbringen. Es zeigt den Vater im Sohne verherrlicht. Johannes schreibt: „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder; und es ist noch nicht erschienen, was wir sein werden. Wir wissen aber, wenn es erscheinen wird, dass wir ihm gleich sein werden; denn wir werden ihn sehen, wie er ist.“ Dann fügt er folgende herrliche Regel hinzu: „Ein jeglicher, der solche Hoffnung hat zu ihm, der reinigt sich, gleichwie er auch rein ist.“

Mrs. Eddy sagt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ (S. 248): „Wir müssen vollkommenen Vorbilder im Gedankenformen und beständig auf sie hinsehen, sonst werden wir sie niemals

## Models

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH interest one watches a sculptor modeling his clay. How painstakingly he molds and fashioning after his pattern, forming a curve here or a depression there, the better to portray his subject and so bring into expression the form and image of that which he holds in thought as his ideal. The onlooker may see only the clay; the sculptor sees the ideal which he wishes to express. Likewise, an artist sees mentally the possibilities of beauty. He beholds trees, skies, all the glories of nature—and depicts them through an intelligent use of paint and canvas.

As one stands before a beautiful painting, the thought of pain or canvas disappears before the ideal of the master hand. Before a picture by Corot one seems to listen to the whistle of the wind and to see the sway of the tree tops, as he feels the inspiration of the artist. Corot's ideal was expressed throughout His creation.

When mortals are weary of following the lower models of mortal thought, fear, sickness, sin—they can, through the teachings of Christian Science, turn to the Christ, Truth, and bring out on the canvas of human experience the qualities of beauty, unselfishness, purity, as well as an harmonious coloring of gratitude and loving-kindness. And too, they find joy in knowing that they are depicting the eternal qualities of the Father-Mother, God. The ability to do this is God-given. Yes, it is the bringing out of man's true being. It shows the Father being glorified in the Son. John writes, "Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him: for we shall see him as he is." Then follows this wonderful rule: "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248), "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought." How important, then, that we choose a right model and watch it as carefully and as faithfully as the sculptor at his clay or the painter at his canvas!

Strangely enough, mortals give comparatively little care to their thought models. Scholastic theology has tried to teach mortals how to be good; but creeds and dogmas have failed to impart the knowledge or ability to think correctly. A student of mathematics may spend hours in learning how numbers are governed by law; while, perhaps, he thinks not at all of bringing his thought into subjection to divine Mind, God, and of applying the rules of this divine Principle in the solving of the problems of human living. Paul admonishes us to bring every thought into obedience to Christ, and gives a rule for the accomplishment of this when he writes, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report: . . . think on these things."

Those who look with admiration upon another's accomplishment, who sculptors of life are as we stand. With our lives uncarved before us, waiting the hour when at God's command we shall appear, we shall be like him: for we shall see him as he is." Then follows this wonderful rule: "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 248), "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives."

"Sculptors of life are as we stand. With our lives uncarved before us, waiting the hour when at God's command we shall appear, we shall be like him: for we shall see him as he is."

"Our life dream passes o'er us. If we carve it then on the yielding stone."

"With many a sharp incision. Its heavenly beauty shall be our own."

"Our lives that angel-vision."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924

## EDITORIALS

With a regularity that is quite remarkable, the organization forces which are shaping the preliminary campaign in behalf of President Coolidge's candidacy for election in November next are committing state delegations in many parts of the country to their cause. Without apparent outward effort, the totals in his column are growing steadily and

with convincing regularity. Any fair appraisal of this movement must attribute it to a strong public preference for the President and an indorsement of his straightforwardness and political courage under trying and vexatious conditions.

But November is not yet here. The date of the June nominating convention draws steadily nearer with the passing of the weeks, and Mr. Coolidge's choice by the national Republican delegates seems assured. Between then and now 4 much water will run under the bridge. Disturbing dissensions within the Republican Party's ranks threaten to create an even wider breach than now exists. Insurgent successes in both houses of Congress have made bold and aggressive those who prefer party defeat and their own possible political downfall to submission to the rule of so-called party regularity. No compromise is sought, and none probably would be accepted. The time seems to have passed for friendly councils and interchanges.

The emergency which appears to have been created is the result, not of popular dissatisfaction or distrust, but of continued appeals to prejudice and selfish ambition. It is not without its counterpart in American history. The result, unless there comes an awakening among those most concerned in the outcome, may be quite certainly forecast. But no political party actually holds within its organization the balance of the national voting power. The result of every presidential election in recent years has been determined by the men and women who are unattached to any party. It is safe to say that the result of the forthcoming contest will be similarly determined. This being the case, the voters, whatever action may be initiated by third party leaders, and despite the dictates of regular party conventions, still retain the power and the right to make their own choice.

The next election, accepting the official returns from the election of 1920, can be controlled by the qualified voters who failed to express their choice at that time. The actual balance of power is held, not by the active adherents to the political faiths of the opposing parties, and not by the "floating" vote which moves by impulse of the popular tides, but by the voters who do not vote. Is it comprehensible that these millions of American citizens are to silently submit to the dictates of ambitious third party leaders, or even to the decisions of those who boast of little besides their pretended "regularity"? Such a surrender would be the height of folly.

The men and women of the United States have no need to yield to any coterie of politicians, no matter what their grievances or ambitions, the right to control the result of a national election, or by connivance to prevent the choice of a President by the constitutional processes provided. They have not been deprived, except by their own inaction and indifference, of the right to vote for whom they choose. No compulsion, no matter how adroitly contrived, can rightly defeat the full and free expression of the popular will.

GRADUALLY there seems to be developing, on both sides of the international boundary, a unified sentiment in support of the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal and power project. Especially in the eastern and northeastern sections of the United States there formerly existed the belief, almost amounting to fear, that the prestige of southern Atlantic coast shipping would be threatened by the inevitable diversion of grain cargoes through the Great Lakes and thence to tidewater via the St. Lawrence River. That a more unselfish view of this aspect of the matter is being gained is indicated by the statement made recently by Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine. In a letter to the Associated Industries of Maine, Governor Baxter, discussing the canal project, said:

Some of our most prominent business men are fearful lest this project injure the industrial and commercial future of Maine, but, as at present advised, I do not share their misgivings. If a large volume of business flows through the St. Lawrence River to foreign ports, Maine may well receive some share of it in an indirect way, for this business will be drawn northward rather than go to the large ports to the south of us as at present.

At a representative meeting held in Boston recently, called by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, delegates from industrial bodies in several of the New England states went on record as favoring the development of the canal. This indorsement was upon the theory that any project having for its purpose the increase of facilities, or a lowering of the cost of moving commodities from the point of surplus production to the consumptive market, is in the public interest.

That is the broad viewpoint which is being urged in behalf of the farmers and manufacturers in the middle western sections of the United States, as well as the great producing industries in Canada. But the understanding has been gained in New England that the prospective benefits of the waterway would not all be on the side of the people and industries far removed from tidewater. The boats which carry the products of the western country eastward, it is pointed out, may well be made to carry freight from eastern factories to the west.

With this better understanding of the common benefits to be derived from a development of the plan, it

should not be left to the people of the middle sections of the United States and those of the "grain belt" of Canada to carry the burden of promoting the project without the aid of the people of the east. The somewhat serious opposition of New York City and State to the appropriation of public funds for the uses proposed, upon the ground that their own canal and port investments would be imperiled, has been met by the assurance that power development in the St. Lawrence and the more general prosperity of the United States and Canada, would more than compensate any possible loss. It is stated on authority of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, that from 1,250,000 to 1,600,000 horsepower from the river would be available for use in New York State, especially in the Erie section of the State Barge Canal, and that New York City would benefit almost exclusively thereby. By the same authority it is estimated that by the consummation of the project approximately six cents would be added to the value of every bushel of American wheat produced.

THE recent publication by the Paris Communist daily, the *Humanité*, of a series of documents, culled from the secret archives of the former Russian Imperial Government, has again raised the question of the venality of the French press. These documents, as well as many others previously issued by the new Revolutionary Government in Russia, tend to

prove that even the more important of the Paris dailies were not above demanding cash subsidies for "keeping French public opinion favorable to the alliance" or for inducing the French people to invest their savings in Russian Government bonds. This matter has consequences outside the borders of France.

Charges of venality against the French press are not new. Whenever a newspaper fights its contemporaries, it usually discloses the sources of their income. Often it is a new paper that seeks to gain readers that way. Shortly after the Russian revolution the recently founded *Oeuvre* printed in substance the accusations that have now been supported by original letters and statements, found in the Russian capital. Then, as now, the majority of the papers involved paid no attention. The *Oeuvre* went still further and asserted that the French Government itself, even during the war, had to pay the leading French dailies out of the secret funds, voted each year, for "publicité" in connection with the war loans. By way of contrast, the *Oeuvre* started to give the Government bonds free backing.

In general, the French papers make no such easily recognizable distinction between editorial matter and "publicité" as the American or British papers do between news and advertising. Even the oldest Paris dailies interlard their columns with paid reading notices, exactly as the most primitive of the American country weeklies, the type and style of make-up being precisely the same. Commercial advertising, as it is known in the United States, hardly exists in France. Often it is limited to part of one page.

But since the papers are sold as cheaply as in America, it is evident that revenue must come in some other form. Usually it comes as subsidies, either from individuals in return for political support, from corporations, or parties, or even governments. To what extent the French Government distributes its secret funds as subsidies to the French press has never been disclosed. The money is never accounted for. Its appropriation is made a question of confidence. But certain it is that no matter what faction is in power, the Government receives the support of the most widely-read Paris papers. Accepting secret subsidies from foreign governments is a still more dubious practice. The Tsarist Government of Russia was not the only one with secret funds to dispense abroad. Its Bolshevik successor has made public report of the amounts spent on foreign Communist newspapers and the irony of the situation is that the *Humanité* itself appears to be on as intimate terms with the new Russian Government as the "Big Press" was with the old, pleading its cause with as much fervor.

The safety of the French public lies in the number of its newspapers. What one set will not tell, another will. The trust policy that steadily reduces the number of New York and London dailies has not reached Paris. While some of the larger American cities are reduced to less than half a dozen papers, the French capital has over thirty. The *Quotidien*, a new daily, and the only one to reproduce the *Humanité* documents, is owned co-operatively by 40,000 people, and already has over a quarter of a million circulation.

THOUGH some individuals, the weight of whose opinions actually amounts to almost nothing, may be exclaiming in England vociferously against the prohibition reform of the United States, there is little doubt that their sentiments do not correspond with the mature views of those whose ideas are really worth earnest and serious consideration. In quite recent days, three men, whose words may justifiably be held as authoritative, have made statements concerning prohibition in America which are unmistakable in their import, and which cannot help but have considerable influence with any fair-minded persons. These men are Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. R. D. Holt, M. P. Representing, as these three men do, such entirely different points of view, their unanimity on the main question is the more remarkable.

Mr. Lloyd George went so far as to declare that "because it got prohibition," the United States was the country which got the most out of the war. This contention he illustrated by saying that when driving through a town during his recent visit to America, he would say, "There's a fine building," whereupon he would receive the answer, "That's an old distillery." Then he would

reply, "I suppose it is empty," and would be informed, "Oh, no! It is full of woolen goods," or "It is being used for motor cars for workmen." All of which, he maintained, with perfect show of logic, indicated what the United States had gained.

Sir Auckland Geddes declared that he did not think that the people of England recognized, amid the mass of stories of violation of the prohibition laws of the United States, how strong the feeling on the part of the best people of America is on the subject of prohibition. "Given the American problem," he added, "and given the American climate, I think that if I were an American I would be a prohibitionist."

Mr. Holt, in a discussion of the international character of the work with which the Liverpool Steamship Association, before the annual general meeting at which he was presiding, had been engaged in recent times, emphasized that he joined cordially in thoroughly condemning attempts at smuggling liquor into the United States. "We must all look with disgust," he added, "at the organized smuggling which has been carried on under the British flag."

Can anyone ask for more concrete evidence that the prohibition movement in the United States is a whole lot more than a merely childish prattling of a few fanatics?

IN THE Bureau of Standards in Washington there are preserved fixed and permanent units of measurement that are of the utmost importance to the commercial and economic life of the United States. These units are prepared with the most painstaking care, so that, as far as possible, they shall be absolutely accurate, shall not become the subject of doubt or dispute, and shall be accepted without question as the basis of all the country's implements of measure.

So, also, in the spiritual and moral life of a nation, for the guidance and measurement of relations between men as individuals, both in their private affairs and in their public contacts, there must be standards. For the conduct of those who are chosen by their fellows to do the small and the great things in the people's government, standards are absolutely required. They are necessary, too, for the same reason that recognized and carefully guarded units of measurement are needed in commercial matters—to inspire and preserve confidence and to provide ultimate protection against the effects of carelessness or fraud.

The people of the United States have such moral and spiritual intangible standards by which to measure their own relations to their Government and the conduct of those whom they put in public office. The units of these moral measurements are not in one place. They are not guarded by steel barriers or by paid human watchmen. They are not labeled with fixed definitions in any one language. Yet the people know what they are. They are present in the consciousness of individual citizens. By the vast majority of the citizenship, which rules in the last analysis and when the final tests come, they are used in passing final judgment on public officials.

With conditions as they are right now in the Government of the United States, the time is ripe for the people to take serious counsel with themselves and to examine with the keenest analysis their own conduct, and that of their political servants, to see how far the present state of affairs has resulted from change or lapse from the fixed and eternal moral standards which must be applied to daily individual life and to public business, if civilized society and government are to endure.

Few observers will deny that much of the present lamentable state of affairs is directly traceable to indifference and carelessness on the part of the people and to their failure to stick to the ancient standards of right. The first thing to be done, and it should be done quickly, is for the people to recognize this fact. They must go back to the old units of moral and spiritual measurement. Then they must insist that public officials do the same, and the people must get actively and persistently on the job of seeing to it that only those who will respect and measure up to the ancient standards are put into positions of power in their government.

## Editorial Notes

WHEN it is recalled that Mr. Waymann Dixon is the engineer who, in 1877, dug up the Cleopatra's Needle, which was later set up on the bank of the Thames, it is but natural that his recent suggestions regarding further investigation of the Great Pyramid should have aroused considerable interest in Cairo. Mr. Dixon believes that there is a canal under the pyramid, many allusions to such subterranean waterways being found in Arabic works and Herodotus specifically referring to an underground chamber in the hill on which the Pyramid of Cheops stands. The fact that this ancient structure has already provided so many surprises and that Mr. Dixon has contributed to a number of the discoveries made therein, would seem to furnish some sufficient reason for crediting his present theory.

ALTHOUGH "trained scientists" may have spent three years and more than \$100,000 applying laboratory tests to discover the morality percentages of American school children, and although, according to their findings, the results are deplorable, many in the United States will continue to believe in the average American boy and girl. Moreover, when the methods that were used in some instances, as a basis for the conclusions reached, are considered, it is decidedly a question whether the immorality rating should not be placed to the credit of those making the tests, rather than of the children who were their victims. It will be time to think seriously concerning the future of America when all such investigators can honestly say that, as children, they themselves were entirely blameless in these directions.

## The Filipino Point of View

By P. V. CONFESOR

*[The author of the following article is a product of American schools in the Philippines. He graduated from the Illoilo High School and later studied for four years in an American university. His viewpoint, as representing that of the younger generation of Filipinos, is particularly interesting at this time.]*

THERE are several aspects of the Philippine independence movement that distinguish it from independence movements abroad. In the first place, there is about it nothing that can be called sedition. The loyalty of the Filipino people to the Stars and Stripes has on many occasions been tried and found genuine. Even now, when we are passing through one of the most trying crises in the history of our country, we are just as firm as ever in our allegiance to the United States.

Another aspect of the independence movement, peculiar to itself, lies in the fact that the moving forces and factors in it are not so much the politicians as that body of young Filipinos who were the first to receive the benefits of the American system of education in the Islands. These young men, including myself, have, since the beginning, been taught the fundamental maxims of government that have grown and flourished on the American soil.

In my case, for instance, over the first school I attended floated the Stars and Stripes; the first song in English I sang in school was "America"; the first important political document I read and learned was the Declaration of Independence; and the first piece of literature I was asked to commit to memory was Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Those others also who were born within the last twenty-five years or so have been similarly blessed. They have also been taught that Old Glory belongs to the "land of liberty"; that "governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"; and that there is such a thing as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

How their education has affected them in their attitude toward the independence question, the rising generation of Filipinos have already on many occasions shown. It was, therefore, with genuine pride and satisfaction that I watched the active participation of young Filipino college students in various universities and colleges in and around Manila during the last special election which was held to choose a fit person to fill a vacancy in the Philippine Senate. With all the vigor and determination of youth, these college boys threw their influence on, and tirelessly worked for, no other party but that which advocated the immediate and complete independence of the Islands. It was, to a considerable degree, due to them that the party they had espoused carried the day. My older brother, who was elected to the Philippine House of Representatives in 1922, wrote to me immediately after his election, saying, "The young men of our district worked for my candidacy as they have never worked before, and it is due to their efforts mainly that I was able to amass a decided margin of votes over my opponent."

The third aspect of the Philippine independence movement is found in the fact that it is not intended, as many people think it is, against the white man's civilization or against the strain and stress which that civilization has forced upon us Filipinos. Neither does it propound a new set of half-baked or untried doctrines and theories. But we, who are in that movement are simply reminding the United States that the freedom we are asking for seems to us to be nothing less and nothing more than that freedom which the patriots of 1776 succeeded in wresting from England and handing down to the generations that followed them.

Our claim for freedom on the basis of the Declaration of Independence would be of less weight if the inhabitants of the Islands were few and incapable of occupying territory really needed by others; but this is far from the case. The fact is that the Philippines are densely populated, and the Americans least of all need what room there is. I am well aware that this doctrine has lately come to be construed by ill-intentioned reasoning, as well as by honest ignorance, in the sense that the fathers of the Republic proclaimed it to the civilized world the astounding and essentially anarchistic doctrine that civilized states are inhibited from imposing upon less politically elevated people government without their own consent, albeit to rescue civilization from anarchy and disorder. But, I earnestly submit to the candid judgment of the American public opinion that, if such a priori assertion were true, then the Declaration of Independence would deserve the reprobation of all decent men, as being the gospel of anarchy, instead of being, as it was, and ought to be, a plain statement of the rights of men living in organized political society.

We invoke and advocate the theory of government by the "consent of the governed," because of the inalienable righteousness and historical validity of which we, of the younger generation of Filipinos, have been taught since our early school-days. It was an American teacher who asked me to study American history; and as a result of my study I came to know how a great American statesman, Henry Clay, once said of a class of men who would repress all tendencies to liberty and emancipation, that they must, if they would do this, go back to the era of the American independence, and muzzle the cannons which thundered their annual joyous return; that they must blow the moral lights around them; they must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate there the love of liberty; and that then, and only till then, could they prolong dominion over unconsenting subjects.

In order to reinforce our claim for freedom, we also invoke and advocate another great American statesman. The doctrine of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" is not a mere play of words. It is embedded in the very life-springs of the American constitutional vitality; it has become the very essence of American government. And it is, even if not constitutionally, at least practically, impossible for the American people to maintain in the Philippines any government, except it be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

This last aspect of the Philippine independence movement is easily its most important characteristic. As just pointed out, in the advocacy of our cause, we Filipinos are not invoking doctrines that are foreign or shocking to American ideas of government. On the contrary, what we are advocating are doctrines that are emphatically and peculiarly American in concept, American in operation, verified by American tradition, and justified by American constitutional and political history. Just as, during the American Revolution, the colonists fought for English constitutional rights and liberties, so now in our desire to be free, we Filipinos invoke, to make our claim for freedom valid, American maxims of democracy and constitutional government. Especially are we of the rising generation of Filipinos, who have been taught about all these ideas, very eager for our independence, because, according as we were taught and educated, so also do we hope to live.